10 NOV. 1928

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVI NO 276- BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 10 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Direct from One Year's Run at New York! A MASTERFUL SUPER-PICTURE OF A NATION'S TRIUMPH!

TO-NIGHT **"IRON HORSE"** THIS WEEK

Hailed by the critics as the mightiest and gigantic picture of the age, featuring J. FARREL McDONALD of "Cohens and Kellys in Paris" fame and MADGE BELLAMY See the THREE MUSKETEERS of the IRON HORSE!

A Mighty Picture with a Mighty Story. Please note the change in the timings

To-day and Daily Four Shows at: 4-30; 6-30; 8-30 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHO TALA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
10 Nov	Dooltan x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,847
17 "	Chakla ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec	Karapura ..		16,601
" "	Maloja x .		20,837
15 "	Nazmah ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 "	Shahenshah ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Waldera* ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 "	Sanduni ..		16,650
2 Feb	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Kanpura ..		16,601
16 "	Nores* ..		10,953
23 "	Nazmak ..		10,602
2 Mar	Dooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Shahenshah ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana .		16,568
30 "	Maloja x .		20,837
6 Apl	Sanduni ..		16,650
13 "	Kanpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Waldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,001
11 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 "	Shahenshah ..		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£7[illegible]

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
16th Nov. 2 p.m.	Dumana	8,427
5th Dec. 1 29	Domala	8,441
1st Mar.	Dumana *	8427
5th Apr.	Domala *	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	C	£ 56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1928 Date about 9th Nov 9 a.m.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Dooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928 10th Nov.	Chakla .	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th "	Bandra .	Busreh via Muscat & Persian Gulf Ports
15th "	Ilora ..	Mombasa only
16th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st "	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880)

Subscribed Captial Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Jankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS " 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta Bombay Madras

LOCAL BRANCHES

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received as interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A. G. GRAY
Manager

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc. Cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Beng.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bomb.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karac.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,0[illegible]
Claims Paid Exceed " 50,00,[illegible]

The Progressive Indian In[illegible] [illegible]mpany

Only office to pay interest [illegible]

EVERY YEAR A F[illegible]

Premium Income .. Rs[illegible]
New Business .. ..
Life Assurance Fund .. [illegible]

ATTRACT[illegible]

Financial Security absolut[illegible]
Prompt Settlement of Cl[illegible]
Wide choice of P[illegible]

Harri[illegible]

For Prospect[illegible]
Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS and SECRETARIES, working spare hours. Remuneration liberal. Commission extra. Correspond INCUM-WAY, Delhi, enclosing -/2/6 A R1277

POST—CONTROLLER OF [illegible] LACES, Salary upto Rs. [illegible] according to qualifications. M[illegible] up in the art of house furni[illegible]ing and catering. Will be [illegible]rs of leave, travelling [illegible] pension, etc., by S[illegible] photograph and [illegible] which will not [illegible] which no appli[illegible] before the 1st [illegible] Secretary t[illegible] RAJ DEV[illegible] A

CO-OPERA- [illegible] that [illegible] hall [illegible] at [illegible] and [illegible]

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2. R1278

MEDICAL

LEUCODERMA—Will afflict you no longer. Thousands of people have got rid of this hideous monster only by using our unique specifics which possess magic like power of extirpating this disease. For particulars please write to H. L. SHARMA, Old Bazar, Gurdaspur, Punjab. M R1253

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel Bombay, says:—"I have had my ham massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health Power, Beauty, Electric hand massage and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

1. AN EXAMINATION will be held in March 1929, for the purpose of filling vacancies for probationers in the post of Engineering Supervisor in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
2. The written examination will be conducted at selected places in the different Telegraph Engineering Circles.
3. The examination will be confined:—
   (i) to persons who have served no more than seven years as telegraphists in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and
   (ii) to other candidates (including departmental candidates who are not telegraphists) who are between 17 and 24 years of age on the 1st January, 1929, and who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of an Indian University or the Senior Cambridge Examination.
4. Full particulars of the conditions of [illegible]ointment together with application [illegible] may be obtained from the under[illegible]

[illegible]lications in the prescribed form [illegible] the undersigned on or before [illegible]ry, 1929.

(Sd.) D. BANERJI,
Postmaster-General
Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

SECOND CLASS WIREMEN APPRENTICE CLASSES.

THE NEW SESSION of the above commences on SATURDAY 1st December, 1928. Time 8-30 to 1-30 Saturday mornings only. Fees Rs. 20/- for a course of six months payable in advance.

Candidates desirous of joining should apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL and SECRETARY. 3133b

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS WIREMEN APPRENTICE CLASSES.

THE NEW SESSION of the above commences on FRIDAY, 7th December 1928. Time 7 to 9 p.m. Fees Rs. 25/- for a course of six months payable in advance.

Candidates desirous of joining should apply immediately to the Principal and Secretary. 31335

LEGAL NOTICES.

Re SOPHIA ELLEN MORGAN deceased.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 20th day of July, 1928, and made in an action. In the Matter of the Estate of Sophia Ellen Morgan, deceased, late of 52 Carlisle Road Hove in the County of Sussex Spinster formerly of Oakhurst Silverdale Road Burgess Hill in the County of Sussex, who died on the 5th March, 1928) Underwood and another against Taylor 1928 M. No. 1866. Whereby the following Inquiry was directed viz.:—

AN Inquiry who upon the death of the above named Testatrix Sophia Ellen Morgan became beneficially entitled to a property of hers as to which she died in estate and for what estate and interest and in what shares and proportions and whether any such persons are since dead and if they died entitled to any vested shares or interest who are their legal personal representatives.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a persons claiming to be entitled under the said Inquiry are on or before the 11th December, 1928, to send by post prepaid to Mr. Bernard Harpur Drake a member of the firm of Messrs. Drake Son & Parton of 24 Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street London, E. C. 3. Solicitors, their full christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders. Claimants are to attend personally or by the Solicitor before Master H. W. Jelf at the Chambers of the Judge Room 315 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Tuesday, the 18th December 1928, at 1 o'clock noon being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.

A Claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notices to the Claimant can be sent.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1928
HERBERT W. JELF.
Master.

NOTE.—The above named Sophia Ellen Morgan was the daughter of Augustus Henry Morgan and Sophia Morgan formerly Gyde. The persons particularly enquired after are Godfrey Harrison Morgan son of John Harrison Morgan and his issue (if any) and the issue of William Gyde, George Gyde Charles and Louisa Lands children of Alexander Gyde. The said Will believed to have gone under William Williams and to Sheffield.

AKE SON & PARTON,
d Lane, Fenchurch Street
London, E. C.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

31340

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
THE CAPITOL
FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY
FROM SATURDAY 10th to TUE 13th

DAILY AT
4, 6-15 & 10 P.M.

A RIOT OF FUN

The Hilarious Tale of a newly-wed who couldn't love his own wife without paying $ 1,00,000 for the Privilege.

THE
GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday
Show begins at 3-30 p. m.
DIVALI HOLIDAY
Special Double Programme!
"THE
BLUE STREAK"
Starring
RICHARD TALMADGE
Furious Fights, with the thrill of vital Melodrama—A surging story filled with surprise—and the most famous stunt star in the History of pictures
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
'The BLUE STREAK'
Dick discovers the reason why shipments of ore from the Mexico mine are being mysteriously held up before they reach his father's smelter—and what befalls him in this attempt is plenty.
Also another 4 reeler drama
ROBIN HOOD Jr.
It'll take you to Doug's Robin Hood.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Office Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation). Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Bank premises, at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bank and Office furniture such as a large full size "Godrej" double door safe, one large counter with brass railings, "Burroughs" adding machine writing table with drawers and shelves steel and teakwood cupboards, partition screens, counter, and arm chairs, large benches, remington typewriter, one "Chubb" cash box, copying press, wall clocks, stools, etc., etc.

Property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOW & WHERE-?

TO PASS THIS DIWALI AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS

WHY WORRY?

Here is the Grand Attractive Social Feature Commencing from To-day

Krishna Co.'s 3rd Anniversary Production

NILAM-MANEK

Adopted from the well-known novel of the same name written by Mr. DELWADAKER. Scenario and Direction by Mr. KANJIBHAI RATHOD. Photographed by Mr. GORDHANBHAI PATEL.

A story with real Social touches and punches which attract and appeal the heart. Beautiful Locations—Fine photography and delightful Direction will please you and your friends and family. Chief Stars Miss GULAB—Miss RAMPYARI—Mr. KESHAVLAL—Mr. GANGARAM.

Also Beautiful work of Miss ASHA-BI—A girl of 5 years of age.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

PLEASE NOTE—We request all Ladies to see this picture not only once but twice.

This Week Free and Complimentary Passes will not be allowed.

New Rival to Douglas Fairbanks

Featuring MASTER BACHU.

COMMENCING 10th NOVEMBER
AT
WEST-END CINEMA

Under the Management of SHARDA FILM Co.

This Picture is prepared by

Suvarna Pictures (Kirkee)

Rup-Basant

A powerful drama full of Stunts and thrills—Quiet a novelty in the Indian Cinema World

WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TIME:—5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M. Sat., Sun. & Holiday at 3 P.M.

VIMTO
NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET full of Life and Vigour

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

PRESENTS

FOLIES BERGERE REVUE

Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR

LOVERS OF MUSIC,

Specially for

THE DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

Hindustani and South Indian

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL NUMBERS

ONLY TWO CONCERTS

by

SANGITRATNA PROF. ABDUL KARIM KHAN

AND HIS PUPILS.

TIME :—

MONDAY THE 12th NOV. 1928

TUESDAY THE 13th NOV. 1928

In the Morning at 9 A. M. (S. T.)

TICKET RATES:— Rs. 5-12; 4-8; 3-8; 2-4; 1-2 and 9 Annas (including tax)

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES.

ROMALA

Featuring

RONALD COLMAN

and

DOROTY GISH

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

4, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST DRAMA OF THE AGES CREATED INTO AN EVEN GREATER MOTION PICTURE

EAST LYNNE

Adapted from the famous Novel of Mrs. HENRY WOOD featuring a great cast including

ALMA RUBENS

EDMUND LOWE

LOU TELLEGEN

MARJORIE DAW

No play ever swayed the emotions as did "EAST LYNNE"—No picture will grip you like this one. It is the greatest melodrama ever screened.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

Imperial Film Co.'s

GRAND PRODUCTION

"PURAN-BHAGAT"

Featuring

Miss ARMELINE, Miss JILLOO, Miss GOHARJAN, Miss SAKU, Mr. JAMSETJI and other known Stars

This picture reveals a heart touching plot as to how sometimes ordinary undesirable worldly affairs are the reasons for a man to seek salvation and eternal peace.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC GIRGAUM.

PRESENTS TO-DAY AND DURING THE

DIWALI HOLIDAYS

A thrilling Social photo-play

Vasant Leela

OR

THE SONS of the RICH

Produced at Kohinoor Studio under the personal supervision of

Mr. G. S. DEVARE,

a picture for the entire family, which you must not miss.

Some beautiful Scenes of

Tata Hydro-Electric Works.

have been taken for this picture by Special Arrangement.

ARTISTIC PICTURES Corporation's

first offering featuring an

UNDER-GRADUATE STAR

Miss Shakuntala

THEMBI

Supported by a galaxy of Screen Stars

Such as

Messrs. Fram Setna, Fram Balsara, Noormohammed, Raja Babu &c. and Misses Charubala and Panna.

FOR DIWALI — WEEK

Commencing from Saturday 10—11—28

Kohinoor Film's Master Production.

"Gulabakavali"

enjoy in DIWALI HOLIDAYS

Don't miss to see "GULBAKAVALI"

NEXT SATURDAY—COMING SHORTLY

Maharashtra Film's production **"MAHARATHI KARNA"**

RATES AND TIME AS USUAL

KOHINOOR CINEMA Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

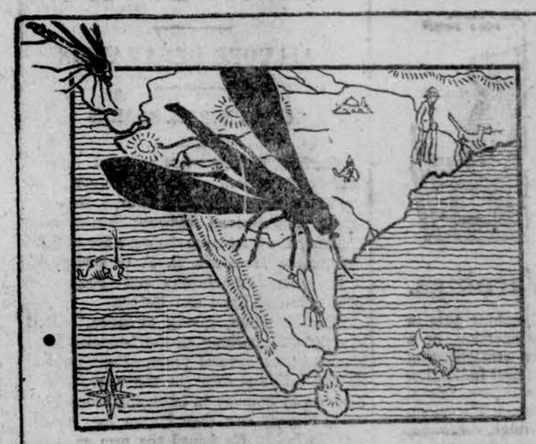
A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day**

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Boils.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.



Banish Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of India.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked; once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

Then why not try Sanatogen. Sanatogen is made to increase the number of red blood cells, to strengthen the nervous system. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived, and thousands of times it has proved, in actual tests, that it does what it promises to do. (An average increase of 60% red blood cells was shown by Medical observations—see *Medical Echo*, March, 1924.)

Already after a few weeks' use of Sanatogen you will notice a remarkable increase in health and energy.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

8-18-E

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Thomas Wilkinson

Kidney Warnings.

Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

Send for FREE Copy of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.431 Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

THE
Bombay Mutual Life
Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 18[illegible])

IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India. Being mutual, there are no Shareholders, therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1 000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15 - per Rs 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR

For Prospectus &c., please write to :—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample Packets for
LEUCODERMA
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkia,
Dist. HOWRAH.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on best terms
by the
UNION BANK
OF
INDIA, LTD.,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

CLAIM NOR RS. 3 LAKHS

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court, of the suit filed by Mr. McArthur, a Director of the New Zealand Redwood Forests Ltd. claiming Rs. 3 lakhs as damages for alleged defamation from Mr. E. F. Groombridge, a European share broker and proprietor of the firm of Lund and Forbes.

The defendant, giving evidence, stated that he was working on the London Stock Exchange for several years, after which he did active service in the war. When he came to Bombay in 1919, the firm which he now owns was then known as Croft and Forbes. He joined the firm as an assistant. Subsequently Croft and Forbes split up their activities. They confined themselves to exchange business, while Forbes and Lund did stock brokers' business. He became is partner of the latter firm in 1921. In 1925. Mr. Lund ceased to be a partner, and the defendant bought the entire business for Rs. 84,600, and he had since been the proprietor of the firm. The firm had been doing comparatively large business, and paid Rs. 8,500 as income tax and super tax last year.

Proceeding, the defendant said he published the "Weekly Share Market report." He wrote the report himself.

"FRANKNESS AND INDEPENDENCE."

Counsel:—What has been your policy and what has been your principle?

Defendant:—Frankness and independence.

The reports were published for his clients and anybody who wished to read them. To his customers he supplied the copy free. Those who were not his clients were charged Rs. 15 per annum.

Counsel:—Have you criticised any company besides the plaintiff company?

Witness:—Yes, many some strongly some casually. His criticism was based on the policy of recommending investment to his customers if he considered from good and warning them against the unsound ones.

Witness had seen Mr. Singh, a representative of the plaintiff Company.

His criticisms of the plaintiff Co. were based on the articles appearing in the "Truth" regarding the plaintiff Co. and advertisements which appeared in the press in India of this Co. and others called, N. Z. Perpeual Forest Ltd. and Commercial Forest Ltd. He had also the literature of all these companies.

Deft. produced four issues of the "Truth". His Counsel Mr. Engineer put in these as exhibits, but Mr. Bahadurji for the plaintiff objected to them as being irrelevant.

His Lordship allowed the exhibits on the condition that he would rule them on subsequently if they were found irrelevant.

The case is proceeding.

INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, it was unanimously decided that the Institute should submit a representation to the Government of Bombay to promote economic research in this Presidency and to create a Board of Economic Enquiry for the purpose on the lines adopted in the Punjab with such modifications as are necessary in the light of local conditions. A Committee has been appointed to draft the representation which it is hoped will be ready shortly. The Committee desire to submit similar representations to other Provincial Governments in future.

The Committee at its meeting also considered the question of convening a Bombay Economists' Conference and authorized the Secretaries to carry on the necessary correspondence regarding the same with those gentlemen who were interested in the study of economics in this Presidency with a view to ascertain how far such a Conference would prove useful and practicable.

STUDY CLASSES

Another interesting question which the Committee discussed was in regard to the study classes which are held under the auspices of the Institute. It was resolved that the Institute should grant certificates to those who attend at least two-thirds of the lectures delivered at these classes during a year. It is a new experiment which the Institute is trying, to encourage the study of public questions on scientific lines among the younger generation, and from the very good attendance at these classes so far, there is every hope of its being successful. The classes closed for the vacation will commence on the 18th November.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country

As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, - - - - - - - - - **BOMBAY.**

NEW MARRIAGE LAWS IN CHINA

MINIMUM FEE FOR MOTHERS OF GIRLS

(By Mail)

Shanghai, Sept. 8—The Nationalist Government has decreed that mothers of marriageable daughters are entitled to no more than dollar 150 from future sons-in-law.

If the girl is a widow the limit is dollar 100. Nationalist authorities took action after examining evidence of profiteering by mothers, particularly in South China. Much of the Communist trouble, they say, has been due to the fact that young men are attracted in large numbers by the Communist plea for free marriages.

By controlling the marriage market they believe they are striking indirectly at Communism.

CAWNPORE LABOUR ASSOCIATION SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT

CAWNPORE, Nov. 8.

The Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha has recommended that a meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress should be held at Jharia to adopt a resolution accepting the general principles underlying the Nehru Report, except the proposal relating to Dominion Status in which respect the Sabha thinks the Trade Union Congress should prefer complete independence. Another resolution of the Sabha recommends the repudiation of the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference's decision regarding claims in respect of private property, the retention of which, in the opinion of the Mazdoor Sabha, will not ensure a comfortable life for each citizen. The Sabha also favours the adoption of a resolution by the Trade Union Congress regretting Indian political leaders' "indifference towards the Bombay Mill Strike."—A. P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

BULLISH BUREAU REPORT—CROP 14,133,000 BALES—YIELD 150.6 LBS.—CENSUS GINNING 10,161,000 BALES—TRADE BUYING AND COVERING—SMALL MARKET—ABSENCE OF SELLING—PRICES ADVANCE 70 POINTS—SMALL RELAPSE—FUTURES 53 TO 59 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Nov. 8.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 points with January 18.80 but declined 9 points prior to the Bureau Report and recorded the lowest level of 18.71 for January. The general expectation was focussed for a figure of 14,200,000 bales but the Bureau Report showed crop estimate of 14,133,000 bales which was slightly lower than average belief. This estimate shows an yield of 150.6 lbs. per acre against 152.2 lbs. last season at this time. The census ginning report showed 10,161,000 bales ginned upto the close of 31st ultimo. These reports were construed bullish, not in respect of the size of the crop, but ideas of a large yield are dismissed. The market re-opened at a rise of 35 points and after several fluctuations the highest level for the session was registered at 1-45 p.m. when January contract fetched the price of 19.41. The buying was mostly by trade interests and covering by disappointed bears. The notable feature of to-day's trading was the absence of usual hedge selling. The market relapsed some 7 points during the last hour and closed at a net rise of 53 to 59 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 55 points to 19.55c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 59 to 60 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 58 points to 18.65c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Small market, little cotton for sale.

N. Y. January highest 19.41 (1-45 p.m.).

N. Y. January lowest 18.71 (10-14 a.m.).

N. Y. December highest 19.45 + 62.

N. Y. December lowest 18.77—.06.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Recommend buying on dips."

Munds and Winslow:—Bureau distinctly eliminates big crop ideas. Large substantial demand foreshadows sugstantially higher."

From New York:—"Ginning and condition somewhat bullish. Crop estimated at 14,133,000. Trade feared larger crop estimate, and were free buyers Cotton piece goods and yarn markets quiet but steady."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 8.
December	19.36 + .53
January	19.34 + .58
March	19.32 + .59
May	19.21 + .57
July	19.03 + .53
Middling Spot	19.55 + .55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 8.
January	18.78 + .59
March	18.76 + .60
Middling Spot	18.65 + .58

NEW YORK.

	New York, Nov. 8.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—	
January	18.95
March	18.85
May	18.72
New York Noon Call.—	
January	19.09
March	19.07
May	18.96
New Orleans 9-55 a.m.—	
January	18.21
March	18.18
May	18.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 8. Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S Ports	51,000
,, exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, ,, to the continent	4,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, Nov. 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18 [illegible]

LIVERPOOL

MARKET OPENED 2 POINTS LOWER —NARROW TRADING ADVANCED 27 POINTS ON BULLISH BUREAU REPORT—PROFIT-TAKING—FUTURES 20 TO 16 POINTS HIGHER —SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points and fluctuated within a narrow range. There was only scattered trading but soon after the Bureau Report prices jumped 27 points above previous day's close. At this level there was some profit-taking and the market closed at a rise of 20 to 16 points. Middling American spot closed 16 points down to 10.09d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 21 points with January 9.95 and May 9.98.

Egyptian ring was very steady and closed at a rise of 26 points with spot Sakellaridis 20 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-10 a.m. New York Cables:—Textiles quieter. Prices not quite so steady pending Bureau. General market expects Bureau about 14,200,000 bales. Market well liquidated. Trade continues good buyers on declines. Believe considerably higher justified.

4-30 p.m.:—Bureau rather less favourable than expected, but definitely disposes large crop ideas. While market will be governed largely by trade demand, look for higher market. Advise buying.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool friends dated. 8th November 1928.

"Ginned 10,161,000 bales crop 14,133,000 bales would buy now, and possible further recessions."—(Reiss Brothers).

"Bureau decidedly bullish but fluctuations probable."—(Stubbs).

"Maintain opinion too early buy yet."—(Hornby Hemelryk & Co.).

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 8th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds & Gibson:—

"Maintain view purchases this basis or on declines; ultimately yield profit."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-15 a.m.:—"Bureau think 14,250,000 bales discounted. Market has declined on lack of speculative buying, and liquidation prior to Bureau. Trade quietly absorbing contracts. Do not look for any sustained decline. Would rather buy on any set-backs."

4-10 p.m.:—"Bureau lower than expected. Look for gradually hardening prices."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cables:—

"Our American House cable market looks lower unless better consumptive demand. Winter Wheat and prospects of River Plate report satisfactory."

Wheat Prices.—

December close at 9s.. 2-1/4d.

March close at 9s. 2-1/2d.

May close at 9s. 2-5/8d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 119 5/8 cents.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 8. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.65—.15
Scinde, Fine	6.90—.15
Scinde, Superfine	7.15—.15
Bengal, Good	6.40—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	6.65—.15
Bengal, Fine	6.90—.15
Oomra, Good	6.85—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.15—.15
Oomra, Fine	7.45—.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.15—.15
Broach, Fine	8.40—.15
Broach, Superfine	8.65—.15

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 8.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—

December delivery sellers 28/6.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—

Jan./Apl. delivery buyers 28/5-1/4.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The local market opened at Rs. 347|8 for Broach Apl|May delivery and improved to Rs. 348|. There was considerable profit taking by yesterday's buyers and prices declined to Rs. 345|8. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 11 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl	May	.....	347 8 0
Oomra Dec	Jan	.....	311 8 0
Bengal Dec	Jan	.....	282 8 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 9.

The forward market opened for Broach A. M. delivery at Rs. 347|8 and improved to Rs. 348|2 on scattered buying. At this level there was some selling and prices ruled a shade easier and rates at 6-30 p. m. were as under:—

Broach A. M.	347|12.
Oomra D. J.	310|12
Bengal D. J.	281

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Nov. 9.	
November	237.70	plus. 3.30
February	231.00	plus 2.10
May	230.90	plus. 2.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 9.
Bengal D./J.	282
Broach A/M	348
Oomra D./J.	311

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 9.		
Bengal	295	290	285
Sindh	295	290	285
Punjab	293	288	283
Rajputana	295	290	285
Oomra	321	311	299

READY COTTON SALES.

		Bombay, Nov. 9.	
100	Toyomankwa	Shenabad	260
100	Birla Bros	Mathia	205
200	Forbes & Co	Nimarkhedi	238
100	Do	Shegaon	244
100	Do.	Malkapur	241
100	Virjee Ladha	Bijapur	310
100	Pitit mill	Bijapur	263
100	Do.	Berar	310
100	A Dumodar	Wun	318
200	Japan T & Co	Shirpur	255
100	Toymankwa	Palgaon	291
200	Volart Bros	Parbhani	246
200	Do.	Shegaon	295
100	Do.	Akola	295
200	Do.	Khandwa	243
100	Bombay Co.	Karaja	302

Ready market closed From 10th November to 13th November For Devali.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 8-11-28	4463000	4364000
,, Yesterday do	51000	45000
Exports to date do	2651000	2480000
Stock at Ports 2|11-28	2050000	2309000
,, Interior Towns do	1034000	1196000
,, Liverpool 2-11-28	555000	930000
Visible Supply 2-11-28	4745000	5624000
Quantity in Sight do	6250000	6520000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 8. Opening	Closing
November		9.93 + .2[illegible]
December		9.94 + .2[illegible]
January	9.72	9.93 + .2[illegible]
February		9.93 + .2[illegible]
March	9.73	9.94 + .1[illegible]
April		9.94 + .1[illegible]
May	9.74	9.95 + .1[illegible]
June		9.89 + .1[illegible]
July	9.69	9.89 + .1[illegible]
August		9.80 + .17
September		9.72 + .17
October	9.46	9.63 + .16
November		9.58 + .16
Middling Spot		10.09—.16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 8.
November	17.29 + .26
December	17.56 + .26
January	17.66 + .26
February	17.66 + .26
March	17.87 + .27
April	17.87 + .27
May	18.04 + .25
June	18.04 + .25
July	18.27 + .25
August	18.27 + .25
September	18.27 + .25
October	18.32 + .25
November	18.27 + .31
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.60—.20

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Mid. Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/8-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 3 mails

NEW YORK—

B. C. T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 128.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 176 3/4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.

CROSS RATES:—

New York|London 4.84 15|16 8th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 11|16 9th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 8th inst.
London|Paris 124.15 8th inst.
London|Belgium 34.890 8th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.19 1|2 8th inst.
London|Italy 92.60 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold 8th inst. 84-4-11 1|2; 7th inst. 84-4-11 1|2.

Silver London Ready 8th inst. 26 11|16, th inst. 26 5|8.

Silver London Forward 8th inst. 26 3|4, th inst. 26 11|16.

Silver New York Ready 8th inst. 58 3|16, 7th inst. 58.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 8th inst. 4 3|8 per cent., 7th inst. 4 3|8 per cent.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 8th inst. 4 1|2 per cent., 7th inst. 4 1|2 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p. c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 3 3/4 p.c.; 6 mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4 1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 9.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-6 Rs. 93-8.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|7.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935. 100/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105-9.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/3.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-1-6, 1945-55 Rs. 105-7.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

3 months discounts 4-3/8 per cent
6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.
One month 3-1|4 per cent.
Three months 3 3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON MARKET.

Saturday the 10th inst. the local market will close from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. in honour of the Coronation of the Emperor of Japan.

Sunday the 11th Inst. Open day and night.

Monday the 12th inst. Opens after 8 p. m.

Tuesday the 15th inst. open day and night.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited).

Bombay Nov. 9.

X- GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 642- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 5-30| per tos.

Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 160|- per ton.

Mowra Cake [illegible] ton.

SHOES FOR DIVALI

Ladies Court Shoes.
Light but Durable Sole, English Make
No. 26/8 Black Patent Rs. 10-15
,, 26/9 ,, Glace Kid ,, 10- 8
,, 26/10 FleshCol.Kid ,,

Champaign Colour, Chagrin Sandal
Flexible Sole. Best English Make. One inch Sole.
Ref. No.26/12Leather linedRs. 9- 8
,, ,, 26/11 Unlined ,, 7-15

Gents. Courts.
Black Patent Quarter Leather lined. English make. Serviceable and neat.
No. 26/15 .. ..Rs. 10-15
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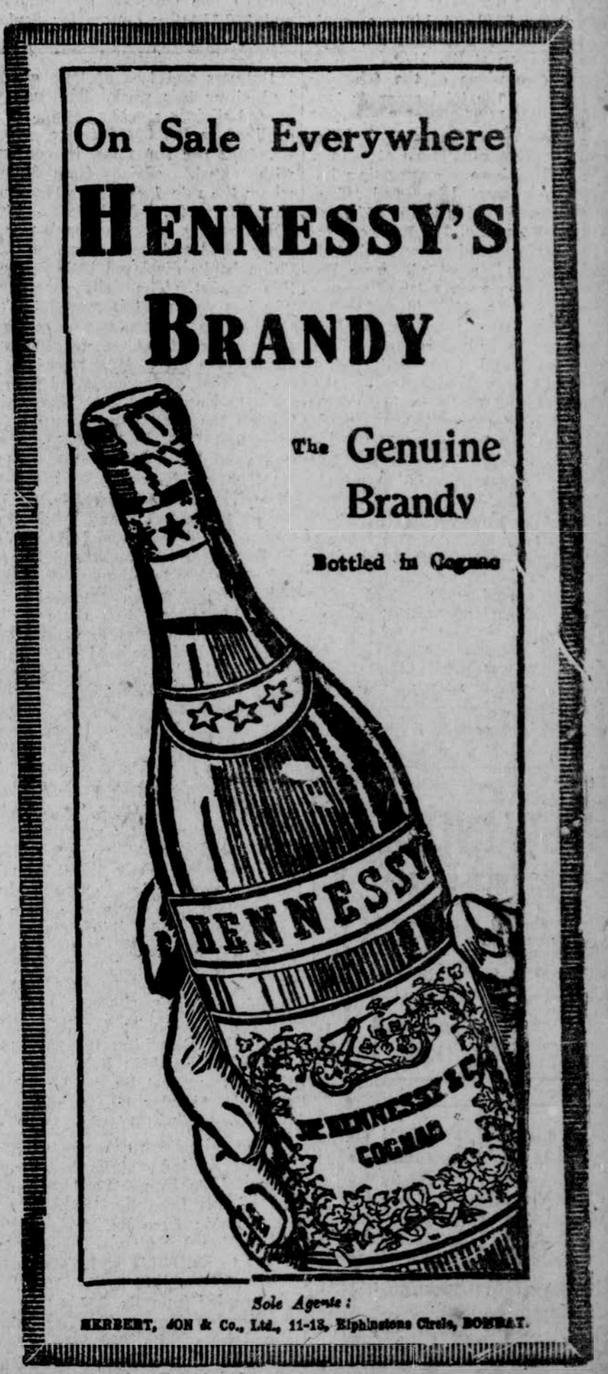

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

Pre-Holiday Easiness in Money.

BULLION MARKET DULL

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 9.

MONEY.

Pre-holiday easiness has been evident in the money market particularly towards the close, and call funds are available at about 2 1/2 per cent. The trade demand has again increased, this time by about Rs. 32 lacs. The response to the sale of Treasury Bil's was even smaller this week, Government securing but Rs. 21 1/2 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 1/2 per cent., two months 3 1/2 per cent.; three months 4 per cent., four months 4 1/4 per cent. and six months 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 2nd November 1928 shows a further increase of Rs. 22.42 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 18,60,19,000 as compared with Rs 26.70 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 22.95, a decrease of 0.40 per cent. under last week. Loans have risen by Rs. 170.67 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland Bill's discounted are down by Rs. 42.43 lacs and Rs. 34.28 lacs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 86.62 lacs to Rs. 6.59 crores and other deposits by Rs. 145.18 lacs to Rs. 73.41 crores respectively. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The gilt-edged market ru'ed quiet and dull, with most of the limited enquiry being for 3 1/2 per cent. Paper. Absence of demand as well as the steady undertone of the money market caused prices to sag. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper after declining to Rs. 73-4 closed at Rs. 73/5/6. 5 per cent. Loans receded, 1945-55 to Rs. 105/10, 1935 to Rs. 100/10 and 1933 to Rs. 101/8. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102/2 and Rs. 103/3 and 1932 at Rs. 104/3. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Deve'opment Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 109/10. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 85/2 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93/2. 4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds were placed at Rs. 97/7 and 1955-60 Loan at Rs. 94/2.

A press comunique of the 6th instant states that the total amounts tendered were Rs. 14,25,000 of 3 months' and Rs. 10,25,000 of 6 months' bills. Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98/12 and above aggregating Rs 13,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for 6 months' bills at Rs. 97/8 and above aggregating Rs. 775,000 were accepted. Lower tenders were rejected Total amounts accepted were Rs. 21,50,000. The average rates of accepted tenders are Rs. 98/13/6 and Rs. 97/8/2 for three and six months' bills respectively. Tenders for Rs. one crore of 3 and 6 months' bill will be received on Wednesday, the 14th and payment to be made on Friday, the 16th November 1928.

The Currency return as of 31st October 1928 shows an increase of Rs 82-26 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 184.66 crores. Silver coins have also advanced by Rs. 56.80 lacs to Rs. 103-81 crores and bullion under coinage by Rs. 27.45 lacs to Rs. 3.02 crores, while gold bullion and coin are unchanged at Rs. 29-76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.97 as against 73.81 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained steady during the week except towards the end, when it became a trifle quiet in sympathy with monetary conditions and advices from Calcutta. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6-1/16d. and buyers at 1s. 6-3/32d. Some export bills appeared both here and in Calcutta, but there has been no improvement in the enquiry for remittances. The following are the forward rates:—November to 15th December 1s. 6-1/16d.; 15th December to end of the January 1s. 6-3/32d.; February 1s. 6-1/16d.; March 1s. 6-1/32d. and April 1s. 6d.

Yen continues steady at about 128.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at 4.84-13/16 dollars. French francs are quoted at 124.15. The Belga and the Italian lira were unmoved at 34.89 and 92.60 respectively.

GOLD.

Conditions in the gold market continue unchanged with the price of ready almost stationary at Rs. 21/5/6 per tola. The demand for trade purposes is still small at about 8,000 tolas a day, while the large arriva's have augmented stocks to about 2 1/4 lacs tolas. Ready sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13/5/6 and for delivery 26th November Rs. 13/5/3. In London the quotation for gold was practically unchanged at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/5/9 and Rs. 21/5/6 for ready and 29th October sett'ement Rs. 21/5/6 and Rs. 21/5/3 for 28th November and 27th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £110,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 27,12,906 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000 gold.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of September last amounted to 857,731 fine ounces, as compared with 891,863 fine ounces for August 1928 and 842,118 fine ounces for September 1927.

SILVER.

Dullness and lack of tone characterised silver this week. Although ready opened slightly steadier at Rs. 60/5, it declined to Rs. 59/15 and closed at Rs. 60/2 per 100 tolas, in consonance with weak advices from Shanghai, where the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 7-3/4d. to 2s. 7-9/16d The turnover for the week was relatively small and both American and China banks displayed little interest in this market. The daily average offtake has somewhat improved to about 110 bars in consequence of sett'ement, and stock on hand remain abnormal at about 8,600 bars. It is reported, however, that approximately 1,600 bars are to be shipped to Shanghai In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-13/16d. and 26-5/8d. for ready and 26-13/16d. and 26-11/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60/5 and Rs. 59/15 for ready and 1st November settlement, Rs. 60/8 and Rs. 60/1 for 1st December settlement and Rs. 60/10 and 60/4 for 2nd January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £17,500 silver to Bombay and £119,000 for account of China, option Bombay. Inclusive of these arriva's and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £623,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,177 bars and Rs. 20,250 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £75,000.

SHARES.

The share market was closed for the better part of the week for November settlement. Only limited business transpire dand price changes were unimportant. Cotton mill section was a shade quiet and following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 838/12—841/4; Centurys Rs. 392/8—391/4; Central India Rs. 502/8—501/4; Crescent Rs. 140—136/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 770; Indian Bleaching Rs. 238/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 370; Kohinoor Rs 198/12; New Great Rs. 221/4; Pearls Rs. 491/4, Simplex Rs. 70 and Swadeshi Rs. 462/8—451/4xd.

In the miscellaneous group also, trading was limited and fluctuations very narrow. Tata Iron & Steel Ordys. bettered slightly from Rs. 78/10 to Rs. 80 and Defds. from Rs. 276/4 to Rs. 280. Andhra Vallevs were down from Rs. 705 to Rs. 691/4 and Tata Hydros. lost about 10 points to Rs. 1,170. Alcocks receded from Rs. 357/8 to Rs. 350. Bombay Burma Trading shares declined from Rs. 820 to Rs. 792/8, while Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 146/14. Bombay Steams weakened from Rs. 276/4 to Rs. 262/8xd., while Scindias kept unchanged at Rs. 12/12. Cement shares were quiet. Bundis being quoted at Rs. 23/4. Indian Cement at Rs. 375. Katni Ordys. receded to Rs. 272/8 and Defds. to Rs. 980. There were no changes in prices of railway shares.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady at Rs. 1,195 and Contributories at Rs. 370. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 97/4 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/10.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay Nov. 9.

The important event during the week has been the publication of the American Bureau Report last night which has turned out to be a somewhat bullish document and as a result there has been some rise in the prices of raw material. The steady cotton market has no doubt produced a slightly better feeling in the yarn market on the eve of the Diwali holidays and if prices continue to remain steady we believe some imporrant lines will be arraged on the New Year day particularly in Indian yarns where the undertone has remained all along very steady. Advie from upcountry markets are fairly satisfactory and although there are no big stocks dealers have been buying for immediate requirements but even insisting on prompt deliveries. In fact for any distant deliveries they have no confidence and it is very difficult to arrange any business for delivery beyond December.

English Yarns—Manchester prices are still high and unworkable and as a result only a small business has been arranged for forward deliveries Offake in spot has also been moderate and prices realised are not satifactory.

Japanese and Shanghai Yarns—Market continues to remain steady with moderate business passing. There has not been much enquiry for forward business and no important lises have been arranged during the week on account of firmer quotations by import houses probably due to unfavourable exchangs. Demand from upcountry districts is also not satisfactory at the present prices. Sampin have been fluctuating in accordance with cotton prices weheas exchange has remained steady round about 128-1/2.

Artificial Silk Yarns—The ready rates have declined further but the offtake is yet very limited. Further forward business has been arranged at somewhat lower prices. It is expected that as the rates have now declined there will be some improvement in demand soon after the Divali holidays.

Indian Yarns—Mills have been unable to make any further sales in coarse counts in as much as most of them have been offering January/February deliveries which are unacceptable to our dealers in the present circumstances even at a concession price. As for counts over 14s. and finer grades buyers and sellers are not able to meet in price and only very little business has been done. The upcountry mills on the other hand have been able to sell their production at satisfactory rates to their nearby customers and accordingly the Bombay mill qualities are not in demand es whereas exchange has remained steady except at comparatively lower prices. The Mill Enquiry Committee have port is eagerly awaited.

Although much more will depend upon the future course of the cotton market, we expect only a moderate business in Moorat and at or about the present level of prices

KARACHI SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly share market report from Messrs. Gulab & Co. dated Karachi, 6th int.:—

RAILWAY SHARES.

The market for Railway shares has remained steady. A large block of Upper Sinds was offered and readily absorbed, while Larkhanas have been still wanting. The Sind Lights have been a quiet market while Sind Lightcrage have no buyers.

ELECTRICS.

This section closes steady. There have been more offerings of Karachi Electrics and which have been readily taken up by investors. A quiet buying has been going on for Hyderabad Electrics. We understand that there has been an acute difference among the Directors in the interests of the Company requires an immediate amicable settlement.

FLOUR MILLS.

No business is reported in this section.

SECURITIES.

This section has remained dull with sellers predominating owing to approaching tightness of the Money Market lower prices may be anticipated

Name of the Company	Present value.
Sind Lights	140 0 0
Sind Lighterage	140 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	92 0 0
Upper Sind	89 0 0
Electrics:—	
Karach iElectrics	142 0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	135 0 0
Debentures:—	
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	110 0 0
Flour Mills:—	
Karachi Flour Mills	135 0 0
India Flour Mills	110 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,50,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

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WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Ghrystal & Co.)

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

		Jany.	March	July.
New York	31/10/28	29.29	19.28	18.98
	8/11/28	19.34	19.32	19.03
		+.05	+.04 plus	.05
		Jany.	March	July.
Liverpool	31/10/28	10.06	10.06	10.01
	8/11/28	9.93	9.94	9.89
		—.13	—.12	—.12

Two more cotton reports were published in America yesterday. The first, based on the condition of the crop on 1st November, estimated the total yield as 14,133,000 bales as compared with 13,993,000 bales in the previous month's report. The second stated that the total Ginnings prior to 1st November totalled 10,161,000 bales. Earlier in the week the market had declined half a Cent owing to long liquidation caused by fears that the Bureau estimate might be nearly 14 1/2 million bales. This fear was encouraged by certain private crop estimates. The figure of 14,133,000 was obviously below expectations and the market has quickly recovered all the lost ground. As so much of the crop has now been ginned the supply position for the season has now been practically decided and from now on and until the next crop becomes a factor prices will be ruled mostly by the attitude of buyers and of the holders of the unsold balance of the crop. The trade has for some time demonstrated that it is a free buyer under the 19 cent level so long as there was no change of any large addition to the supply. Now that this has been more or less sett'ed we look for trade buying to increase and as we have now passed the peak of the crop movement which must be followed by an easing off of hedge selling, we look for a slow but steady advance in values. We accordingly continue to advies purchases of Americans now and on any setbacks which can only be of a temporary nature.

During the week the local market has been dull and although American quotations are unchanged hedge contract prices have declined about Rs. 5 per candy. Export demand has been rather disappointing and local Mills continue to buy sparingly. Our New Crop is now moving but arriva's will not be free until after the Diwali holidays. This market however is already beginning to feel the weight of the coming crop and although Indian prices have now come to a reasonable parity as compared with Americans we are still of opinion that as the season progresses our prices must go relatively cheaper before a demand of sufficient bulk can be attracted to prevent a record accumulation of stocks in Bombay. As however we are bullish for Americans we think our clients who prefer to operate in the Indian market can with reasonable safety commence buying on declines or when the straddle difference between Bombay and America has widened another ten rupees per candy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,731
Linseed	1,583
Rape Rai and Mupstardseeds	68
Gingellyseed	1,508
Poppyseed	28
Groundnuts	39,484
Castorseed	2,690
Rice	3,019
Myrabollams	1,841
Cottonseed	14,124
Gram	1,174
Joowar	3,247
Maize	14
Bajree	973
Coal	8,268 Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Castorseeds delivery May opening Rs. 47/12 Highest Rs. 48-1-6 Lowest 47-13-6 Closing Rs. 48-1-6

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs 4-6-4 1/2 Closing Rs. 4-6-4 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs 53-8 Closing 53-13.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes—November shipment sellers 43/9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—Nov./Dec. shipment value 43/4.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—November shipment paid 47/9.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—Not offered.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot.—Sellers 0s. 8-7/8d.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	46	3,254	1,340
Central India	366	8,230	7,388
Barsi and Nagar	4	3,171	2,363
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	1,251	676
Berar	1,656	23,701	12,250
Central Provinces	125	11,358	3,153
Total Oomras	2,197	50,965	27,110
Dholera	....	3,734	13,071
N.-W. Provinces	470	28,590	17,227
Rajputana	..	1,371	5,532
Sind-Punjab	202	1,649	6,871
Broach	....	2,608	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar	58	2,697	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	....	2,893	2,734
Cocoanada	....	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	338	1,534	6,043
Persian	....	30	2,196
American	....	778	18,472
Egyptian and African	1,072	9,607	4,812
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....	2
Total	4,337	106,754	108,754

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,252	115,684	64 456
Japan and China	1,459	214,126	59,310
Coast Ports	....	3,345	2,696
Up-country by Rail	....	25,812	13,097
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	9,479	1,232
Total	4,702	368,446	140,791

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready average.
Bengal Superfine	280	....
Bengal Fine	275	....
Bengal F.G.	265	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	315	300
Nagpur Fine	315	300
Yeotmal Fine	305	290
Arvi Fine	305	290
Amraoti Fine	300	275
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	295	260
Mulkapur Fine	285	255
Khandesh Fine	270	250
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	215
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	....	260/70
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	260
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	265
Indore-Ujjain Fine	....	260
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	260/65
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	310	....
Cambodia	390	....
Miraj-Sangli	320	....
Compta Good	335	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi-Viramgam	....	....

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Calcutta.—	
Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/7-1/2
Jan./Mar. per cwt.	12/7-1/2
C & F Bombay.—	
Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/8-3/4
C & F Karachi:—	
Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/9-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 8.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £22 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2

National Bank £53.

Eastern Bank £7-1/8.

Funding Loan, 4 per cent. £89-1/4.

Conversion Loan £77-5/8.

Indian Loan, 5-1/2 per cent. £103.

Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent. £54.

Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61-1/8.

Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent. Loan £71-1/4.

Consols £55-3/4.

War Loan, 5 per cent. £101-1/2.

Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £94-3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 8.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed
T.T. Milan on London	92 59
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124 15
T.T. London on Prague	163.56

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, Nov. 8.

Demand Bills 484.43

THE WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 9.

The weather continues to be dry over the country except for half an inch of rain at Negapatam and Port Blair.

Forecast:—The dry weather will continue.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9.11-1928

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a. m. 29.979 inches (.035 above normal)

Barometer corrected at 4 p. m. (previous day) 29.852 inches (.19 above normal)

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.010

Temperature (dry bulb) at a. m. 77.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 72.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 908 degrees (0.9 above normal)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 71.3 degrees 2.3 below normal).

Relative humidity at a. m. 81 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 64 pepr cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 ours 108 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 aours. 19 miles per aour.

during 24 hours. 19 miles per hour.

Exten of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 8.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady

Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 8

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Nov. 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
„ 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 8.

Cottonseed. Bombay, ton.—Dec./Jan. shipment paid £8:12:6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £17:6:3.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Nov./Dec. shipment quoted £19:6:3.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Nov. 8.

	£.
Total Bullion	165.000.000
Public Deposits	17,700.000
Other Deposits	99.600.000
Government Securities	44.600.000
Other Securities	39.700
Notes and Coin	50,800.000
Currency Notes Outstanding	264,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	43.29 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18:17:6

London, Nov. 8.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—Nov./Dec. shipment Hull sellers £15:16:3.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—Nov./Dec. shipment paid £18:10:0.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 8.

	£.
Copper, English Best Selected	72-5/8
Copper, Braziers	82-1/4
Yellow Metal	67-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	20-3/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	223-1/2

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Don't be hopeless, come and tast your luck. A famous Raj Joshi Pandit LEKHRAMJI JHANSIWALLA, Astrologer and Palmist, has arrived in Bombay who can give marie answers of Past Present and Future, holds many certificates from several Maharajas of his wonderful work, will leavve Bombay very shortly. Horoscopes are also prepared by examining the Palm and whole life history is told.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

SATURDAY, November 10.

The S.S. Moolan with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public lecture by Dr. George S. Arundale on "The significance of Krishnaji" in the hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpati, 6-30 p. m (S. T.).

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 11.

Armistice Day.

Public lecture by Mr. C. Rapagopalachariar on the "The Present Political Situation" Bombay Students' Brotherhood French Bridge, Chowpty, Mr. M. C. Chagla presiding, 9-30 a.m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 11 instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a wall calendar for the Samvat year 1985 from Ambika Bhojan Shala, Bombay.

YOGO DISCOURSE

Swami Sambudhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagti Yoga in English at Messrs Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, on Saturday next at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WORLI YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above league Mr. V. S. Toro will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "Historical Places in Maharashtra" to-day (Saturday) in the Satyanarayan's Temple Worli at 8-30 P.M. sharp.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Two delegates from 'A' Ward are to be elected for the ensuing Congress at Calcutta. Names should be submitted to the Secretary of this ward, on or before the 15th inst.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE

A Committee Meeting of the Independence for India League will be held today (Saturday) at 5-30 P. M. at Congress House when all the members of the Committee are requested to be present.

GOAN'S MEETING ADJOURNED.

The Public meeting of the Goan Community called for the 11th November at the Hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano to consider ways and means of celebrating the centenary of Francisco Luis Gomes is adjourned to the 25th inst. at 11 a.m.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Dr. George S. Arundale will deliver a public lecture on "Significance of Krishnaji" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 A.M. on the 9th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday Afternoon The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday Morning.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, (G. I. P.) today (Saturday) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawad at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow. (Sunday) at 9 A.M. (S. T.)

STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee will have their office and hold sittings on the first floor of the Town Hall with effect from Wednesday (the 14th inst.) All letters, etc., should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay (Telephone number 22804.)

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

A Special Meeting will be held under the auspices of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute", to-day (Saturday), at 2-45 P.M. (ST.) in the Hall of Improvement Trust Office, to devise means for promoting "Tenant-ownership and clerical Housing Colonies" under the Municipal and Housing Scheme. Mr. Framji Billia, will preside. Amongst the speakers will be, Messrs. Meyer Nissim, Shaskar Rao Mantri, R. B. Paymaster, J. K. Parulekar, Narayanrao Kulkarni and E. Woodfall.

The meeting is open to all office clerks and middle class tenants of Bombay.

"KATCHA KHANDI" BUSINESS GAMBLING

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE

JUDGMENT IN KATCHA KHANDI CASE

Judgment was delivered by Justices Baker and Mirza at the High Court in the 'Katcha Khandi' case in which the local Government appealed against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Dastur acquitting one Thanamull Rupchand, a member of the Mahajan Association, on the charge of keeping a common gaming house and gambling.

On June 21, 1926, the Police raided Motishaw's Chawl at Bhuleshwar and arrested 354 persons on the above charges. Out of these the case of the present accused was proceeded with as a test case. The Magistrate had discharged him on the grounds that the warrant of arrest was illegal, that the articles found on the accused's premises did not constitute instruments of gambling and that 'Katcha Khandi' business was not gambling.

Their Lordships set aside the order of the Magistrate and convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default one month's simple imprisonment.

Their Lordships held that 'Katcha-Khandi'' business was gambling, in as much as no delivery of goods given or taken, but only differences in the purchase and sale prices were paid.

KATRAK HOSIERY WORKS.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF SWADESH ENTERPRISE

That the Indian Hosiery industry is making rapid strides in all parts of India has been demonstrated by the remarkable and highly finished products of that premier Hosiery house of India, namely, the Katrak Hosiery Works, of 102 Princess Street, Bombay, whose exhibits won the highest awards and gold medals at the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, in September and the Dusserah Exhibition of Mysore last month (October) for the best hosiery goods and embroidery products. Both at Poona as well as at Mysore exhibitions the Katrak Hosiery Works actually set up a miniature factory where the manufacture of hosiery goods like "banians", ties, mufflers, socks, stockings, etc. and also the processes of manufacture on the latest machinery, (Swedish "Perssons") were demonstrated before thousands of interested spectators.

ULTRA-MODERN METHODS.

To the public of India, it will come as a most agreeable surprise that production is now carried on at the works in Bombay on the most ultra-modern and cheap methods, worked by power and on a large-scale basis for the growing needs of our great public. The result is that highly finished products of hosiery as well as embroidery with combinations in gold, silver, silk or velvet threads, etc. (fancy and ordinary) for ladies, gentlemen and children, are available at the Katrak Hosiery Works at rates defying foreign competition and incredibly less than it was only a few years ago.

Mr. K. N. Katrak, the proprietor, has further come forward with commendable zeal and patriotism to guide, assist and advise freely, all enterprising businessmen, who want to set up hosiery industries on a large or small scale, and also to train up workers from any part of the country in the manufacturing processes.

The annual drain on India's resources in the shape of imported hosiery goods is more than a crore of rupees. Patriotic Indians would do well to patronise Indian hosiery products, thus helping the prosperity and growth of an important national industry.

FORTHCOMING QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

PRINCE DULEEP SINGH DECIDES TO PLAY ON HINDU SIDE

We understand, on very good authority, that Prince Duleep Sinh is going to play in the Forth-coming Quadrangular Cricket matches on the side of the Hindus.

SOUTH KANARITES' "AT HOME" TO MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

The President and the members of the Nariman Reception Committee will be 'at home' to Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. President-elect of the South Kanara District and South Kanara Youth Conference on behalf of the South Kanara Residents in Bombay on Sunday the 11th instant at 5 P.M. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, will preside.

TO-DAY'S CORONATION CEREMONIES

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR

The year 1928 is one of the most significant and joyous years for Japan for the grand ceremonies of the accession to the Throne of H. I. M. the Emperor take place this year. They consist of the ceremonies of the Enthronement and those of the Grand Festival. Altogether they extend over more than a year and are not confined to such great centres as Tokyo and Kyoto, but reach out into far distant local districts, including the provinces of Ise and Yamato, which have had the closest relations with the Imperial Courts since oldn times. Not only for the Imperial Family, but for the state and the nation the ceremonies are of the greatest importance.

At the end of a year's mourning after the demise of an Emperor an official commission for the arrangement and carrying out of the grand ceremonies of the new Emperor's coronation is appointed This time the appointment of the commission was announced on Dec. 30, 1927. H. H. Prince Kanin was appointed President of the Commission, and Prince F. Konoe, Commissioner-in-Chief, while Mr. Sekiya, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, and Mr. I. Hatoyama, Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat were appointed Vice Commissioners-in-Chief.

THREE SACRED TREASURES.

The ceremonies of the Enthronement are those in which the new Emperor succeeds to the possession of the Three Sacred Treasures (the Mirror hte Sword and the Jewel) which have been handed down to succeeding Emperors from the Imperial Ancestress Amaterasu-Omikami, the Goddess of the Sun, and which are the guardians and the emblems of the Imperial Throne. The newly ascended Emperor personally informs the Ancestral Spirits and announces to the nation at large the fact that he has succeeded to the highest position in the Japanese Empire, and now rules the nation.

The other ceremonies, namely, those of the Grand Festival centre around the offering of newly harvested rice to the Ancestral Spirits and the Gods of Heaven and Earth. The Emperor himself tastes the rice, which is also partaken of by the government officials and other subjects. Among the Gods of Heaven and Earth are included those subjects who have been apotheosized on account of their services to the state.

The officials and subjects invited to the Grand Banquet are the representatives of the nation. And this this time representatives of the colonies, the mandated territory, and the Japanese residents in Hawaii, California, etc., are also invited. The ceremony betokens the august desire of the Emperor, on this unique occasion, to worship the Imperial Ancestors and those of his subjects and to enjoy the occasion with the nation.

The Imperial Diet sanctioned estimates of 10,000,000 Yens for the total cost of the ceremonies.

When the official commission for the grand ceremonies of the coronation was announced the commissioners held a conference at which the date for the ceremonies was fixed and obtained the official sanction.

GRAND CELEBRATIONS.

The first ceremonies consist of reporting the date of the coronation at the Kashikodokoro, a shrine at the Palace dedicated to the Goddess of the Sun, at the Koreiden, a shrine dedicated to the spirits of the Emperors, Empresses and other members of the Imperial Family since the first Emperor Jimmu and at the Shinden, dedicated to the Gods of Heaven and Earth.

At the same time there is held in the Phoenix Hall in the Palace the ceremony of sending Imperial messengers to report the date of the Grand Ceremonies at the Grand Shrine of Ise, dedicated to the Sun Goddess, at the Mausoleum of the Emperor Jimmu, the first Emperor, and at the Mausoleums of the four preceding Emperors at Tokyo and Kyoto.

The date for the holding of the Grand Commission was officially conveyed to the sovereigns and the rulers of the treaty powers.

To-day, the ceremonies of the Enthronement, the greatest ceremonies of the Coronation, take place. They are divided into two, one being held in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The former is called the Ceremony before the Kashikodokoro, and the latter the Ceremony at the Shishinden. In the morning of the same day there is held in the Palace in Tokyo the rite of reporting the ceremonies at Kyoto to the Koreiden and Shinden. The Imperial messengers attend these ceremonies for their Imperial Majesties.

Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan whose Coronation will take place to-day at Kyoto. Many of the modern inventions will be utilised to add to the gaiety and splendour of the celebrations.

"LEST WE FORGET"

10 Nov 28.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAMP, INDIA.

Ten years have passed since the first Armistice day and once again I appeal on behalf of the Ex-Services Association, India and Burma, for those who fought and suffered for us during the War: for those British Ex-service Officers and men who still need our help, and for the dependants of those who gave their lives for us.

In 1927 the Association in addition to contributing £350 to Earl Haig's Association at home, spent Rs. 2,12,800 in assisting ex-service men & their dependents. Much work still remains to be done, and deserving cases constantly come to the notice of the Association.

I rely with full confidence on the generosity of those who may read this appeal for the provision of necessary funds to enable the Association to carry on what must continue to be to us all, a sacred trust.

Lytton

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1928.

Lord Birkenhead has at last found a job. His search for it must have been difficult in spite of the impression created by Fleet Street that businessmen were tumbling over one another in securing his services. Only a gigantic business syndicate can afford to pay the gigantic salary Lord Birkenhead expects.

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Now it is announced that Lord Birkenhead has joined the Board of the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. He is sure to have been promised the "superior financial rewards" the Tory Press said he needed badly.

• • •

But why did he leave the India Office? The "Saturday Review" is greatly exercised in discovering the reason why. It remarks: "Not only has the man's nature made his requirements greater, but it is possible also that his active mind has been irked by the comparative dullness and ineffectiveness of the Upper Chamber as it is to-day compelled to exist."

• • •

And it ventures to conclude: "Lord Birkenhead was probably bored." His Lordship must have been bored keeping company with "second class brains" at the Cabinet table, except, of course, that of his chum, Mr. Churchill, lately of the Bricklayers' Union.

• • •

Yesterday's great news in Bombay was that the "Indian National Herald" had decided to worship God and not Mammon. The rumour has been spreading for some time past that it approached Mammon. "Exhausted", said Mammon. So it has turned to God.

• • •

The Jamnadas Mehta entertainment to the President of the All-India Independence League was discovered to be an entertainment to appreciate the services of the "Herald" in the cause of Indian Independence.

• • •

Alone it is waging the fight. That's what its admirer, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, declares. But he threatens that if "the Press does not respond to his call" and does not "follow the 'Herald'" the Independence League would have a paper of their own to carry on their propaganda.

• • •

Haven't these people enough trust in the "Herald" to carry on the propaganda? Perhaps faith in the peculiar propaganda qualities of the "Herald" will be shattered amongst the chelas of Srijut Srinivas Iyengar when they find the Dalal Street voice of Independence shining that what it did say about Mrs. Besant was wrong.

• • •

What's the good of apologies like that when you want to raise aloft the standard of Independence on the ruins of the Nehru Report? That is the cry of the Srinivasites and the "Herald" is sure to play up to them.

• • •

She: "But how do I know you'll love me forever?"

He: "Ask any of my old flames."

ARMISTICE DAY

TWO MINUTE'S SOLEMN SILENCE

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 10th anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m., Railway Time, on Sunday (the 11th instant). His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. (Railway Time) guns will be fired from the Maidan, opposite the Church Gate Station and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

"POPPY DAY" FUND

The following donations have been promised or received for the Fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,092; Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., Rs. 75; Mr. Nanabhoy Bhimdiwalla, Rs. 75; The Bhavnagar Durbar, Rs. 1,000; The Raja Saheb of Dharampur, Rs. 100; "Anonymous" (Nasik), Rs. 5; Mr. H. S. Mitha, Rs. 50. Total Rs. 5,397.

URDU TEACHERS' CONFERENCES

The Bombay Municipal and Aided Primary Urdu School Teachers' Conference (Male and Female) at the Hall of H. H. the Aga Khan's Central Free School, Sandhurst Road East. The Lady Teachers' Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), and on Sunday (the 11th instant) from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (B. T.). The Male Teachers' Conference will be held on Monday (the 12th instant) from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), and on Tuesday (the 13th instant) from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (B. T.). An Exhibition of educational hand-work also will be held on the same dates.

FRACAS IN STANDARD MILL

EIGHT PERSONS INJURED

A serious disturbance took place in the Standard Mill on Thursday which culminated in the injury to eight persons who were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. The mill is situated at Purbhadevi and Messrs. Mafatlal Maganlal and Co. are the agents. The trouble originated from a notice posted by the management in some departments which the operatives construed as a notice of reduction of their wages. The men, therefore, got excited and began to throw bobbins and stones at the mill officials as a result of which a sizing master and a weaving master got the worst of it.

The police arrived on the scene and cleared the operatives out of the mill premises. The mill remained closed on Friday which was guarded by armed police.

BATHE IN GODAVARI ON ECLIPSE DAY

G. I. P. RAILWAY SPECIALS

Arrangements have been made by the G.I.P. Railway to run a special train to Nasik next Monday in order to enable visitors from Bombay to witness the eclipse of the sun from that place of worship. The train will provide for second and third class passengers (and if necessary first class) and will leave Bombay (V. T.) at 8-15 which is a convenient time for passengers to begin their journey. The train is due at Nasik at 12-25, and those who travel will be free to remain at Nasik until 8 p.m. when the train will leave on the journey back to Bombay. As the eclipse will be over by about 5 p.m. visitors will have ample time to complete their devotions and return by the special train. Return fare for second class will be Rs. 8/4 and 3rd class Rs. 3 per passenger.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY EXPRESS

Another special to be run by the G.I.P. Railway will leave this afternoon (Saturday) for Lonavla carrying first and second class passengers with their servants. This Special Holiday Express is run to suit the convenience of people who wish to leave Bombay for the Divali holidays. The Special will depart from Victoria Terminus at 3-45 p.m. reaching Neral at 5 p.m. and Lonavla at 6-55 p.m. This train will return to Bombay from Lonavla on Wednesday, the 14th inst., leaving Lonavla at 9-1 in the morning, reaching Neral at 10-20 and arriving at V. T. at 12-17 noon.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1928.

COERCION IN BARDOLI.

We published yesterday a full summary of the Munshi Committee's report with regard to the coercive methods adopted by officials in Bardoli. We would ask our readers to make a careful study of the report as the Bardoli question and the larger one of Government's land revenue policy are still matters of vital interest to the country. The report also makes good a defect in the present Bardoli enquiry as the terms of reference of the latter do not include an investigation into the coercive methods of the officials in Bardoli. Besides, the report is the work of a responsible and competent body that carried on an elaborate open enquiry on the spot, with access to a large volume of unimpeachable evidence. The Committee consisted of Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, H. B. Shivdasani, Rao Saheb Bhimbhai R. Naik, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. N. B. Chandrachud and Mr. B. G. Kher. The first six are all members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the last is a well-known Bombay Solicitor. The Committee held eleven sittings examined a large number of witnesses and no less than 153 written statements. It is needless to add that the Government officials concerned shirked giving evidence before the Committee, but the ubiquitous C. I. D. officer was invariably present at the Committee's open meetings.

The findings of the Committee confirm almost all the main allegations made by the Bardoli public against the officials. The Committee reports that numerous forfeiture notices were arbitrarily and irregularly served, that the value of the lands forfeited was 50 to 100 times the assessment recoverable therefrom, that lands worth 3 lakhs were disposed of for only Rs. 11,000, that doors of numerous dwelling-places were forced open "as a matter of concerted policy", that distraints were levied against law before sunrise and after sunset, that even exempted articles like cooking vessels, seeds, carts and bullocks were seized at gross undervalue, policemen and revenue peons being allowed to purchase them, that distrained animals were severely beaten and underfed, that "the Pathans employed were guilty of indecent and improper behaviour and in at least one case of molestation of a woman", and that the prosecutions and convictions of many volunteers and others were arbitrary and vindictive. In short the Committee finds that Government adopted methods "which were drastic and oppressive far beyond the immediate needs of revenue collection" and which "had for their object retribution and not mere revenue collection and as such were vindictive."

As the Committee is concerned more with the future than the past and as it wants to remedy the very root causes of the evil of which the Bardoli incidents are only a striking symptom, it makes some important recommendations, which Government can ignore only at their peril. The principal recommendations are that "the principle of assessment should be brought in a line with the civilised notions of land tax prevailing in the West and an appeal to civil courts must be given when an assessment is found to be unsatisfactory", that the methods of recovery should be clearly defined and should approximate the remedies for recovery of money claims as given by the civil law, that the power of disposal of forfeited lands at present given to the Collector and the Executive should be taken away, and that "large powers left now with the Executive of making rules and resolutions should be taken away, and provisions which safeguard the rights and liberties of the Khatedars must be incorporated in the Code."

The question may be asked if it is desirable to publish this report after the Bardoli settlement. We think it is highly desirable and even necessary. We appreciate the Committee's reluctance to "open a sore which had been closed by a happy settlement." But as the Committee itself observes, the report will go a long way in preventing the recurrence of the unfortunate Bardoli situation. It will expose at least some of the evil features of the present land revenue policy. We whole-heartedly endorse the view of the Committee that "the growing dissatisfaction with that policy, the legislative efforts that are being made to bring it under popular control, the expected transfer of land revenue from the reserved to the transferred side, make it imperative that the working of the policy as seen in Bardoli, the dangerous extent to which it could be pushed even within the limits of existing law..... should be placed before the general public as well as before the higher authorities." The lesson of Bardoli cannot be complete without an authoritative exposure, like that by the Munshi Committee, of the drastic and vindictive methods which were adopted by Government and over which the people of Bardoli triumphed by the force of Satyagraha.

HIS TWO VOICES.

Colonel Gidney, M.L.A., is in a quandary. He has constituted himself adviser to Sir Arthur Froom on Anglo-Indian affairs and is an inseparable accident of the Simon Show during its tour. He sees, therefore, the necessity of clearing up misunderstandings regarding his recent speeches. He does not wish it to be supposed that his community "will get nothing from the Englishman." He gives in his speech at the function at Lahore in his honour held by the Punjab Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Epropean Association an account of what he really said at Allahabad. "Look upon the Indian as your brother," Colonel Gidney says he told his Allahabad audience, "for you will get nothing from the Government, as judged by the evasive replies it gave to the 1925 deputation." The spokesman of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assembly is anxious to recover lost ground so that "Englishmen" may be gracious towards it, though "Government" has been nasty and he has not failed to indulge in the usual trick of running down the Indian politicians. He is annoyed because they dispute his contention that "efficiency of a peculiar kind" is needed in "the railways, telegraphs and other such departments" and that the Anglo-Indian community is endowed with the gift of this peculiar efficiency. But Colonel Gidney cannot avoid pleading with it with his other voice. He realises the urgency of warning it against continuing to indulge in the delusion that "they are a superior class of beings." Colonel Gidney will be well advised to speak with the latter voice and drop the "efficiency" falsetto.

HARNESSING THE NATIONALIST HORSE

Lord Meston in his speech at Durham made a number of interesting avowals. He told his audience that Nationalism in India had come to stay and was a growing power. He confessed that "the fact could not be hidden that the fiscal system in India was often regulated in the past with one eye to the interests of Manchester." With some slight amendments such as the substitution of "always" for "often" and "both eyes" for "one eye", the remark will express accurately the Indian feeling on the subject of British economic exploitation of this country. Lord Meston said that "Nationalism was a horse which must be harnessed to the political machine if that machine was to function properly." This belated wisdom is an encouraging sign of the fact that there is some rude awakening in England about the real condition of affairs in India but the British people must once for all understand that Indian Nationalism refuses to be ridden by foreign masters.

INDIA AND AMERICA.

Miss Alice Hill Booth-Smithson whose poem on "Mother India" we published the other day writes form Hartford, U.S.A.:—

"What I sincerely feel has been very inadequately expressed in those lines. Had I known the little paper edited here and known by the title "East and West"—would have really thought so much of them through its kind editor perhaps I could have done better. However I know you realize the spirit in which the words were written.

The writer earnestly believe that in your wonderful country are holy men—eager to give to humanity the peace the world cannot give. In the Western world are many who at heart respond to India's spiritual call but the thing I believe that has hurt your Beloved country most is that she has given too much time to developing her soul while we in the Western world go to the other extreme—and as a great teacher whom we are supposed to follow said we "lay up treasure that moth and rust shall corrupt".

We do. Our whole lives are spent in acquiring material things—to the neglect of things we know in our hearts are more real and worth-while—but, we are young, that is, in America—and if India and my country will try to understand each other better—there is much joy each country could give to an older Western civilization blind and sin-steeped and war-torn.

In India's spirituality and in America's youth and scientific advancement lies the hope of redemption of the world for all peoples. America is too young to have motives for anything she does. I am sure if she knew the beauty of the soul of India she would revere India's love of sacred lore. America is idealistic—she still dreams as everything young does—and if she has been misinformed about India, it is not her fault but the fault of old [illegible]itization."

HIGH COST OF LITIGATION.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES

(BY ANOTHER GRAND MASTER.)

Evidently the question of the high cost of litigation prevailing at present in the Bombay High Court, is engaging a certain amount of public interest. In last Saturday's "Chronicle" I find, for instance, that a person styling himself "Perseverance" has returned to the same charge which another member of the Bar had engaged himself upon about a month back.

It is gratifying to see that a public discussion of a matter like this, which really and truly affects the profession primarily, should be so pleasing to "Perseverance." I find that the nom-de-plume which I had chosen for myself has afforded a certain amount of amusement to this contributor, and he is curious to know whether I am really a Grand Master of the Bar or only one sailing under the shadow of a Grand Master. If his action had suited the nom-de-plume which he has adopted for the occasion, I feel certain that he would have, in addition to amusement, gathered some enlightenment. But suffice it to say for the present that, although I am ordinarily capable of casting independent light I am content for the sake of convenience or necessity, on occasion, to sail under the shadow of a "Grand Master." On the previous occasion my effort was not so much to prop up a very weak case on behalf of the "Grand Masters" of the Bar as to make an humble attempt to place the other side of the question before the public; assuming that there can be another side to a question when my friend "Perseverance" has made up his mind that there can be none.

PRACTICE, NOT A RULE.

"He seems to think that I dealt with the rule as regards the engagement of two Counsel last, because it was the weakest part in my argument. It is a mistake to think that there is any rule of the Bar at present which compels a litigant to brief two Counsel. It is a practice which has, in fact, grown up owing to the conditions under which litigation is carried on. There is no rule whatever under which the litigant is forced to brief a junior marking his fee at 2 guineas less than his senior. This, again, is the result of a tradition which has built itself up. I am in a position to state that recently, to my knowledge, efforts were made to ascertain whether the latter rule finds place among the rules of the Bombay Bar, and the search has led to the definite conclusion that no such rule exists. Therefore, to say that this is a cleverly devised rule on the part of the leading members of the Bar is far from the truth. Having assumed the existence of such a rule, a further bad name is given to it that it is a cleverly devised rule which makes it obligatory upon Attorneys to brief two senior Counsel instead of one senior and another junior. The great economic principle of demand and supply is evidently here being lost sight of. Brains and experience must always be at a premium, and the rarer they are, the higher will be the recompense which they will claim and succeed in obtaining. "Perseverance" claims that the briefing of two senior Counsel does not make for public benefit because, according to him, high fees are paid to two men, and two leaders of the same standing being engaged, they conveniently arrange matters so that one can keep away and pocket all fees, while the other conducts the case. It is the common experience of a person who has had anything to do with the litigating public that, when they make up their mind to contest a matter in a Court of Law, they go to the very best man available notwithstanding the fact that very often such matter is one which does not call for high professional attainments. Human nature is always keen on safeguarding its own interests, although in doing so the cost of a little heavier than warranted. It is curious, therefore, that, while the litigating public should enter into a keen competition among themselves to secure the services of the two best men they can, and occasionally even more than two, members of the profession should be so zealous to determine as to what is beneficial for them and what is not.

TRADITIONS OF THE BAR.

"Perseverance" claims that no such inequitable rule exists either in Calcutta or in London. One wonders whether he is aware of rules and practices in both these places which secure almost the same result. Does he know, for instance, that in Calcutta where the proceedings are very much lengthier, Counsel are paid very much higher fees for the same services? In London, again, litigation is almost five times as expensive as it is in Bombay. "Perseverance" has been good enough to say that my "jumble of words" which lay down that "it is a rule, one could imagine which is in keeping with the traditions of the Bar whose aim has always been never to encroach upon the self-respect of any individual member thereof or to permit anything which may be even in the slightest manner derogatory to his dignity" has practically no meaning. If the traditions of the Bar and the self-respect of the profession are meaningless to "Perseverance," his ignorance is more to be pitied than his reproach, but I am willing to believe that there are other members of the Bar to whom these terms are full of meaning.

CONDITIONS IN CALCUTTA AND LONDON.

Merely because there exists a rule under which a litigant is not compelled to engage more than one Counsel in a long cause under the value of Rs. 5,000, it does not necessarily mean that either the litigating public or the non-busy section in the profession will benefit if the same rule were made applicable indiscriminately. In fact it is well-known that even in cases where the stake is less than Rs. 5,000 litigants do in many cases employ two Counsel. Perhaps he is not aware that single briefs are not generally accepted by Counsel who have anything like a busy practice. Therefore, to say that, when one Counsel is engaged he so arranges his board that he will always be present, is beside the mark. The engagement of two Counsel in a long cause can only be justified according to "Perseverance" on the ground of the complicated nature of the suit and the heavy stake involved. This justification, therefore, in fact, does exist when he admits the existence of the rule that two Counsel are only compulsory in a case where the stake is over Rs. 5,000. It is difficult to understand what exactly is meant when he says the presence of two Counsel, one a leader drawing a leader's fee would crtainly reduce the cost of litigation and at the same time raise his standard of efficient conduct of the case. He denies the statement I had made in my previous contribution that conditions, as far as the Junior Bar is concerned, are the same as much in England and Calcutta as they are in Bombay. I believe I am fairly conversant with conditions as they exist in England and Calcutta, and I am in a position to state that while things may be called by different names in these three places, the conditions are essentially the same. In my last contribution I had attempted to show what, according to me, was the cause of a lack of encouragement to the members of the Junior Bar. The rules, it must be borne in mind, are made always in the interests of the greatest number. It is undeniable that occasionally these rules prove a hardship in isolated instances. Therefore, to say that these rules are cleverly devised with a view to preserving a particular monopoly, is altogether incorrect.

OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE RESENTED.

With the rest of the details which "Perseverance" mentions in this connection I do not feel concerned, but to say that merely because Counsel knows all the facts of a case long before the trial brief is handed to him he should not charge his usual hearing fees for the same is almost fatuous. It is unfortunate that assistance should be sought for remedying this matter of outside agencies when, if the matter is so reasonable as "Perseverance" seeks to make out, remedies should surely be forthcoming within the profession itself. The question of the establishment of a separate City Court or of the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, is necessarily an independent matter with which the legal profession is concerned in an indirect manner. If the Legislature is convinced that it is the cheapest way in which justice can be made available to the litigating public, it will undoubtedly set about it. But to lay the non-existence of such a cheap agency at the door of the legal profession is unfortunate. It is to be hoped that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which has taken a lead in this matter, will obtain the best and most unprejudiced advice it can before taking any further action.

Notes of the Day.

Rushing To Their Doom.

The Baldwin Cabinet and the cumbrous majority which supports them are rushing to their doom. The explanation offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Baldwin's decrepit Government of the grave problem of unemployment will incense not only the miners; it will make the voter who is not blindly attached to the Tory chariot wonder whether it is not suicidal to help the present Government to have another lease of power. Britain's economic misery of 1928 Mr. Churchill blithely puts down to the events of 1926. In reply to the amendment to the Address moved by Mr. Clynes condemning the Government policy in regard to unemployment, all that Mr. Churchill could say was "The Price of 1926 must be paid." He talked about the safeguarding policy of the Government but this is a device which even the Tory Press received with lukewarm praise.

Stop the Controversy.

Presiding over a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay when Dr. Besant lectured on the All-Parties' Conference, Mr. M. C. Chagla did well to dissociate himself and other nationalist Muslims from Maulana Shaukat Ali's attack on the entire Hindu community and the Nehru Report. He had good reason to say that Nationalist Muslims were solidly for the Report. The same could be said of all Nationalists in India leaving a handful of intransigeants—despite the unreal controversy about the goal of Independence. And now that the All-India Congress Committee has, while confirming the goal of Independence, given general support to the Nehru Report, Congressmen will do well to listen to Mr. S. Iyengar's appeal to stop the controversy and turn their attention to more solid and fruitful work. Dr. Besant herself repeated her view at the lecture that India had every right to aim at Independence, that "it was perfectly her legitimate goal and nobody would dispute that fact." But, she added, that goal itself needed much spade-work, such as building up a truly Indian Army and Navy, which could be done with more chances of success under Dominion Status than at present. We have no doubt it is this view that persuaded the A. I. C.C. to support the Nehru Report as an immediate step to the goal of Independence.

A. P. C. Must Continue.

As an effective means of carrying the work of the All-Parties' Conference to a successful conclusion, Dr. Besant once again pleaded for the continuance of the All-Parties' Conference with provincial and district branches for carrying on continuous propaganda. She reminded the public that this view was shared by Lucknow Conference itself and especially by the Congress representatives on the Conference. The continuance of the Conference is an absolute necessity. It is a truism to say that the work for Swaraj is much more than drafting a Swaraj Scheme. It is equally a truism to say that work is better done by the various political organisations in the country together than separately. Those who do not want Swaraj will of course keep out but all those who want Dominion Status, either as a goal or as a step towards a higher goal, must work together if they are serious in their professions. It is, of course, understood that if the collective propaganda of the All-Parties' Conference is not effective enough, separate organisations have the right to make good the defect with their own propaganda.

Leaders and Leaders.

When we read the "Pioneer's" correspondent's interview with Mahatma Gandhi we had no hesitation in dismissing it as for the most part a fabrication. Mahatmaji has now repudiated the interview as a travesty. The most mischievous sentence in that interview was: "There is not a man in India today whom he (Mahatmaji) can name as national leader". With his characteristic appreciation of his colleagues, Mahatmaji says of this remark: "I could never be guilty of making such a false, arrogant and impertinent statement. Fortunately for India she has not one but scores of national leaders who are able to give a good account of themselves and who need no certificate from me or any one else." We have no dearth of national leaders. The only trouble is that some of them do not pull together. It is true, however, that leaders of leaders or Princes among leaders, like Mahatmaji, are necessarily few. He has not his equal in India or in other countries. India may yet prove worthy of his leadership.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ROAD SCANDAL

Negligence of Officials

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT RECOMMENDED

Contractors Put on Black List

Startling revelations are made in their report by the Roads and Foot-paths Enquiry Committee in regard to the irregularities in the construction of Love Lane and Elphinstone Bridge Road, a scandal which aroused a great deal of excitement in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in November 1927. The Corporation appointed a committee consisting of Mr. S. A. Mantri (Chairman), Mr. S. K. Pupala, Sir V. A. Dabhoker, Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. D. G. Khairaz who after a searching and exhaustive enquiry recommended drastic disciplinary action against the municipal officials concerned and forfeiture of the deposits and balance of bills of the defalcating contractors, besides putting them on the black list.

The Committee appointed a sub committee who in their report stated:

The Sub-Committee, in order to ascertain the extent of bad workmanship in the construction of these two roads, thought it advisable to open these roads in several trenches. It will be seen therefrom that the Sub-Committee have greatly disapproved of the roadwork of these two roads and they are glad that the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer are in agreement with the Sub-Committee's views. The bad workmanship of these roads having been admitted by the Executive, the task of the Sub-Committee in apportioning blame where due, has been considerably rendered easy and therefore they requested the Commissioner to conduct a departmental enquiry in this matter. The Commissioner did so with the utmost promptitude and gave an opportunity to the Sub-Committee to take an active part in the departmental enquiry. In the enquiry it was proved conclusively that the irregularities which have been now exposed were due more to the negligence of the Municipal employees right from the top in charge of these two roads, who failed to exercise the necessary amount of supervision over contract work as they were expected to do. This negligence on their part deserves, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, to be severely dealt with. The Commissioner, though agreeing with the verdict of the Sub-Committee, has thought it fit for the reasons given by him in his Office Order, communicated to the Sub-Committee under his No. M. C.-27C., dated the 20th September 1928. The Sub-Committee differ from the Commissioner in the matter of the punishment to be inflicted on the Municipal employees which the Sub-Committee feel ought to be exemplary and consequently deterrant for any irregularities in the conduct of their duties in future. The Sub-Committee trust the Committee and the Corporation will endorse these recommendations so as to serve as a much-needed lesson to the Executive to shake off their lethargy.

With regard to the contractors responsible for these two roads the Sub-Committee are of opinion that they cannot be allowed to go unpunished. The Sub-Committee, therefore, recommend that these contractors should be placed on the black list and their deposits and the balance of unpaid bills be forfeited as a safeguard for repairs to these roads which will have to be done due to bad work.

It is gratifying to note in connection with the bad workmanship in the construction of roads and foot-paths that this enquiry has been instrumental in securing of late good work from all agencies working for the Municipality, and has served to awaken the Municipal staff to their sense of duty. The Commissioner himself has acknowledged at once of the meetings of the Sub-Committee the wholesome effect brought about by this enquiry and the Sub-Committee hope that the same quality of efficiency will be maintained hereafter.

NATESAN'S FAITH IN EMPIRE UNSHAKEN!

THOUGH INDIANS DENIED CITIZEN RIGHTS

IMPRESSIONS OF CANADIAN TOUR

Mr. G. A. Natesan, India's representative to the Empire Parliamentary Conference at Canada arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. mail boat s. s. "Naldera" on Friday morning. Asked for his impressions of his trip to Canada and England Mr. Natesan told a representative of the "Chronicle" that he was more than convinced that India's future lay within the British Empire as equals enjoying status and equality like the dominions and the colonies.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Asked about the position of Indians in Canada and the work done by the Indian delegation at the Empire Parliamentary Conference, Mr. Natesan said: "The originators of the Empire Parliamentary Association have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success which attended the labours of the recent Delegation to Canada. It certainly helped the various delegates of the Empire to come into conjact with each other more intimately and acquaint themselves with their wants and aspirations. In Lord Peel we had a Chairman, who by his courtesy and tact helped the delegation to achieve the success of which it may certainly be proud."

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

"A series of conferences were held, but the main subject discussed was the question of migration and Empire marketing. Unfortunately India did not occupy any prominent place in these discussions, but every effort was made by the Indian Delegation to draw attention to the disabilities of Indians overseas. In Canada there are over 1,200 Indians; a hundred of them are distributed in various parts of the Dominion and these enjoy all the rights of citizenship. In Vancouver, we have 1,100 Indians, but these do not enjoy the rights of citizenship. In answer to questions put by the Indian Delegation, the Premier of Vancouver testified to the loyalty, honesty and useful part the Indians played there as traders. When pressed about the prospects of obtaining the rights of citizenship, the Premier answered that it would receive his earnest consideration at the earliest opportunity, and added that he had been in power only for a fortnight.

"I have had talks," proceeded Mr. Natesan, with many responsible officials in regard to the position of Indians in Vancouver, and I have reason to believe that ere long something may be done to give them equality of status which they are justly entiled do. I feel strongly that the meeting together of the representatives of the various parts of the British Empire is of immense advantage whatever may be the political complexion of the delegations.

INDIA'S PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE.

"The Indian Delegates also availed themselves of the opportunities afforded to them and gave an account of India's past, its present activities and its future aspirations. I noticed that the delegates from the Dominions and the Colonies expressed their devotion and attachment to the motherland in unmistakable terms, and any one who followed the proceedings closely could not fail to be struck by the solidarity of the British Empire. I venture to think that it will do immense good to India if a session of the Empire Parliamentary Association was invited to this country. It will contribute to a better knowledge, a better understanding and a truer appreciation of Indian life and civilisation.

NAPPHTHA EXPLOSION TRAGEDY

12 KILLED: 20 INJURED

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Lynn (Massachusetts)—12 persons were killed and 20 injured owing to a naphtha explosion in a shoe factory including four occupants of a neighbouring house where a woman, her husband, and eight children were breaking fast. A sheet of flame leaped from the factory twenty feet away, from a burst window and enveloped the family burning to death the mother and three children. The others were slightly injured.—Reuter.

THE NIZAM IN DELHI

DRIVES IN STATE TO JUMMA MOSQUE

MASJID MINARETS CRASH DOWN INJURING SEVERAL PERSONS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

The Nizam paid his first official visit to old Delhi to-day when he went in State to say prayers at the Jumma Masjid this afternoon. For the first time in nearly 20 years the portals of the King's Gateway of the Mosque were thrown open to welcome the distinguished visitor. The surroundings of the locality had put on a gala appearance and there a huge congregation who had come to pray and to do honour to the distinguished guest.

DRIVES IN STATE.

The Nizam who drove in his State carriage was accompanied by his brothers, sons and staff and a "volunteer corps" of the local Moslem colleges. He was greeted on arrival with shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar."

Maulvi Syed Ahmed conducted the service after which the Nizam was introduced to Mehtur Chetral and both were garlanded.

The Nizam before leaving gave a shawl to the Imam of the Mosque and drove away to his palace in New Delhi.

Owing to the great rush one of the small minarets fell down inside the Mosque injuring several people.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PRESIDENT

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S NAME SUGGESTED

DELHI, Nov. 9.

Maulanas Safi Daudi and Hasrat Mohani of Cawnpore in a statement to the Associated Press says: "At this critical juncture in the history of Mussalmans we propose Maulana Mahomed Ali as President of the next annual session of the Moslem League. He is the man we need for he is a Nationalist who combines in him love of Islam as well as love of India. We beg members of the League Council to attend the Lucknow meeting on November 12th. Those who cannot attend should send in their written opinions."

Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Shafi Daudi are leaving for Lahore to-night.—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR AND LAW MEMBERSHIP

REPORT UNFOUNDED

Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived this morning from Delhi after attending the Nehru Constitution Committee meeting which lasted till Wednesday afternoon. A Free Press representative called on him and showed him cuttings from several papers connecting his name with the Law Membership of the Government of India. Mr. Jayakar stated in reply that the reports were unfounded and that he had no information about it.—Free Press.

TAGORE'S SUIT AGAINST PUBLISHER

POET'S COPYRIGHT INFRINGED

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has filed a suit in the Court of the District Judge, Allahabad, against the Educational Book Depot, publishers, and Ramzan Ali Shah, printer of the National Press, both of Allahabad, alleging that the defendants, in spite of notice and objections, printed and published his poems "Where mind is without fear", Traveller you must go", "Champa Flower" in a collection entitled "Intermediate poems", and by reproducing the poems infringed copyright. The plaintiff prayed for perpetual injunction for accounts and delivery of unsold copies.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. DECISION AND "SATURDAY REVIEW"

"REFUSE TO DO ANYTHING WITH THESE POLITICIANS"

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The "Saturday Review" commenting on the All-India Congress Committee's approval of the Nehru Report with a preamble affirming that "complete independence is the goal of the Indian people" says: "Such are the politicians whom the Simon Commission is expected to conciliate. To all but to them it is obvious that a condition of self-government for India must be that India means to remain within the Empire. It would be insane in British Interest and crime towards the mass of Indian population to give self-government to an India making for complete independence. The one proper answer is a flat refusal on the part of the Simon Commission to have anything to do with those subscribing to such a programme."—Reuter's Special.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ARTISTS

INDIAN GOVT. DECISION

TRAINING IN EUROPE FOR DECORATING INDIA HOUSE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

The Government of India have accepted a scheme put forward by the High Commissioner for the award of four State Scholarships of £250 a year, plus a bonus of £40 a year tenable in England for about 18 months to enable Indian artists to obtain further training in Europe with a view to their being subsequently employed on the decoration of India House in London.

Applications are invited for these scholarships to reach the Deputy Secretary, Industries Department, by 5th March, 1929. A special Committee will be appointed for selecting the scholars.

Selected Indian artists will be required to spend one year in the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, which specialises in decorative painting and to follow this up with a period of travel in Italy. Paintings of the selected artists will be forwarded to Professor Rothenstein for inspection and will be required to reach London by the beginning of September, 1929.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR TROUBLE

UNION'S FINAL APPEAL TO MILLOWNERS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

Consequent upon the refusal of the millowners to appoint a joint Committee to enquire into and settle various labour disputes going on in certain mills here, the Council of Representatives of Labour Union has resolved to fix a time-limit for the settlement of each dispute after the expiry of which the workmen may go on strike.

It has also resolved authorising the Secretary to withdraw men from those mills where complaint about beating men is made, after ascertaining the truth of the allegation.

As the Mill-owners' Association has resolved that the Union has no right to collect fees or subscriptions in the mill premises the Council of Representatives of the Labour Union has resolved requesting the Mill-owners' Association to reconsider and rescind that resolution as it is equivalent to withdrawal of the recognition of the Union and meanwhile calling upon the men to refuse to accept payment of wages in those mills where the resolution is enforced and authorising the Secretary to declare strike in those mills.—A. P.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

MADANS REPLY TO CRITICS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The Madan Theatres Ltd. replying in a letter to the Press to suggestions that the Indian film industry is incompetent state, "India has proved herself fully capable of establishing an industry which is making progress. Obviously the field thus prepared is attracting foreign interest, but such interest can only be antagonistic to the Indian film industry under whatever cloak it is introduced.

"Action on the part of Government to carry out the recommendations of the Cinema Committee and to establish some suitable measures of protection is essential. Satisfactory though the progress of the industry has been the competition of gigantic foreign concerns is a real danger, and whatever methods may eventually be adopted to protect the Indian film industry, the need for them is both emphatic and urgent."—A. P.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP

PLANTAGO WINS THE RACE

LONDON, Nov. 9.

At Liverpool to-day the Liverpool Autumn Cup (one mile three furlongs) resulted as follows:—

PLANTAGO	 1
PROMPTITUDE	 2
SATURN	 3

The starting prices were:—Hundred to eight against Plantago, twenty to one against Promptitude, hundred to seven against Saturn.

In all sixteen ran. The race was won by a short head, two lengths separated the second and the third.

Weights were:—Plantago (8st. 1lb.), Promptitude (7st. 8lb.), Saturn (8st. 2lb.).—Reuter's Special.

FIRE AT MADRAS

20 FISHERMEN'S HOUSES BURNT

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Twenty houses belonging to fishermen were burnt down by a fire last night near Santhome. Three fire-engines arrived on the spot and the flames were prevented from spreading further.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVT. MEMORANDUM TO SIMON

Free Press Lifts the Veil

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND FEDERAL FORM OF GOVT. RECOMMENDED

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The Simon Commission has come and gone. The Commissioners began their labours under a cloud owing to the intensity of public feelings roused by the occurrences which took place on the occasion of their arrival. More than one British Commissioner resented the ostentatious safeguards taken by the local administration which in its working amounted to restraint on their freedom of movement. The prejudice was deepened by the official *evidence* tendered before the Conference.

Barring the evidence of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, the only Indian official, to give evidence in public, every other official giving to the public an impression that the Punjab officials took delight in painting the picture too thick stressing on *communal tension, corruption* and *inefficiency*. The unofficial deputations which appeared before the Conference did nothing to remove the public prejudice; instead they heightened the prejudice by the avowedly partisan and communal demands they put forward. No surprise can be felt at the public prejudice against the labours of the conference if it is remembered that Sir John Simon was himself driven to suggest in all humility in effect that the different communities must not carry the communal game too far. The verdict of the Indian press is that the Punjab has led the most reactionary evidence and that the inquiry is to proceed on these lines it justifies more than amply the boycott and that the Simon Commissioners ought end the farce.

The Members of the Conference realise only too well that the comments could not be otherwise considering that the essential proceedings of the Conference are held in *camera*.

UNNECESSARY VEIL OF SECRECY.

The memoranda that really count and are calculated to influence the decisions of the Commission, are withheld from public gaze, Sir John Simon has been most ill-advised in his decision to exclude the Press from the essential proceedings of the Conference and in withholding from the public even a skeleton summary of the *official memoranda*. Neither the *camera* evidence nor the official majority of evidence are in any sense of the term *confidential*. The Political Parties in each province are in full possession of all the confidential memoranda as the Ministers and Members of Government, especially the Indian section hold office by virtue of the support which their respective parties give them and they cannot but take into confidence their prominent supporters. In Bombay every important political party knew the confidential memorandum. In the Punjab the situation is the same. The Muslims, the Sikhs and the Hindus are all represented in the Cabinet. The unofficial deputations had all framed their memoranda on the lines settled between them and their spokesmen in the Cabinet and to anyone who knew the official memoranda it was as clear as daylight that the unofficial deputations, although technically supposed to be ignorant of the official memoranda, were supporting or rebutting the official memoranda—it, therefore, serves no practical purpose for Sir John Simon to persist in drawing a veil over the really vital part of the labours of the Conference.

PEEP INTO PUNJAB GOVT. NOTE

It appears to me to be only in fairness to the Commissioners and to the Punjab Government and to all concerned to share with the public what I have been able to gather regarding the broad outlines of the case of the Punjab Government.

In the Punjab there are strong differences of opinion both on the political question as well as the electorate question. On the political question there is substantial unanimity, if not agreement on all details between European Members and the Hindu, and Sikh Member of the Government. The Muslim Members stand alone. On the electorate question the European Members deprecate communal electorate but recommend its continuance in view of the Muslim opposition while the Hindu and Sikh Members advocate its abolition. The Muslim members put in a strong defence for the communal electorate and strict adherence to it. To know the lines of cleavage it is now only necessary to state the personnel of the Government.

The memorandum of the Punjab Government, there is reason to think, was submitted in August, 1928, at that time the Government of Punjab was composed of Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor, Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, Finance Member, Sir Fazli Hussain, Revenue Member, Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Minister for Self-Government, Mr. Manoharlal, Minister for Education, and Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture. Since the memorandum was submitted Sir Malcolm has been succeeded in the Governorship by Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency and Mr. Stow has succeeded Sir Geoffrey. As far as can be ascertained Mr. Stow has no individual views of his own and has adopted the views of his predecessor in office as his own.

THE HAPPY FAMILY GROUP.

On the lines of cleavage indicated above it will be seen that on the electorate question Sir Geoffrey, Mr. Stow, Sir Fazli Hussein and Mr. Malik Ferozekhan Noon stand together, only the European members make it clear that they support the separate electorate more under duress than as a matter of conviction.

Mr. Manoharlal and Sirdar Jogendrasingh stand together in recommending the abolition of communal electorates.

On the political side the Muslim members, Sir Fazli Hussein and Malik Ferozekhan Noon stand together while at the other end stand the official members Sir Geoffrey and Mr. Stow, while Sirdar Jogendrasingh divides his support between his Muslim and European colleagues, while Mr. Manoharlal possibly agrees with his European colleagues more than his Muslim colleagues on certain fundamental questions although supporting the latter in one or two important respects.

A SURPRISE.

But it will possibly come as a surprise to those who have been impressed by the vividly communal and reactionary nature of the public evidence before the Simon Conference to know that the Punjab Government are completely united in recommending provincial autonomy including the transfer of all subjects to the control of the Ministers, the differences arise on the division of functions, responsibilities between the Central and Provincial Governments and the safeguards which are necessary or are not necessary in order to secure the discharge by Parliament of the responsibility vesting on Parliament for the good Government of India.

SUPPORTERS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Sir Fazli Hussein and Malik Ferozekhan Noon stand for a wholly federal form of Government in which every province will be for all practical purposes Sovereign State. On the other hand the European members dwell on the responsibility of Parliament and want a form of centralisation which in the opinion of Sir Fazli Hussein and his colleague would render farcial provincial autonomy. But to Mr. Manoharlal the claim for literally sovereign province State seems to be pregnant with possibilities of disintegration of the bonds of Indian nationhood. Sirdar Jogendrasingh on the contrary strikes a mean between the two views and is content to have a compromise.

HINDU FEARS.

Sir Fazli Hussein is of opinion that it is a reasonable apprehension to fear that under the safeguards proposed by the European members provincial autonomy will become a mockery, but the fears which have been engendered in the non-Moslem mind were given expression to when Pandit Nanakchand stated before the Simon Conference that the Hindus were apprehensive that Moslems with their oft-repeated professions of Pan-Islamic Ideal and faith in Afghanistan and with their majority in the province might under extended political power isolate the Punjab from the rest of India and expose India as a whole to the dangers of external aggression. Pandit Nanakchand wanted certain safeguards in the defence of India.

It appears that in his oral evidence on Thursday 'in camera' before the Simon Conference Sir Fazli Hussein did state that his ideal was the creation of autonomous and completely independent states which would be independent of other provinces. "Do you think that each province should have its own army?" one of the British Commissioners is reported to have asked and to it Sir Fazli Hussein had no ready reply.

GOVERNOR TO BE AUTOCRAT.

In addition to the differences on the question of electorate the differences on the political question are restricted to the safeguards and that there is complete unanimity on the question of transfer of all subject to the control Ministers on the one hand, the conservative proposal is that the Governor should continue to be an autocrat in order to se-

(Continued on page 11)

SENSATIONAL MEXICAN TRIAL ENDED

Toral and Mother Superior Pronounced Guilty

CHIEF CULPRIT SENTENCED TO DEATH AND MOTHER SUPERIOR TO 20 YEARS

SAN ANGELS, Nov. 8.

Jose de Leon Toral has been sentenced to death and Mother Superior Maria Conception to 20 years' imprisonment. The crowds throughout the trial were swarming the court-house with feverish excitement.—Reuter.

(The trial of Jose de Leon Toral on a charge of murdering the President-elect, General Obregno, was opened on the 3rd instant close to the scene of the crime. Mother Superior, Maria Conception was being jointly tried on a charge of being Toral's accomplice. The public interest in the trial was so great that arrangements were made to broadcast the proceedings by wireless.

Toral, examined by Counsel, said that the killing of Obregon was a "mission of God". He declared that he did not exactly what result it would bring, but he was confident that it would help the cause of the controversy in Mexico between the State and the Roman Catholic Church.

The Mother Superior, Maria Conception, swore that she was innocent of complicity in the murder. She refused to give any information with regard to the branding of the cross upon the bodies of the sisters in the convent and imitation of such branding on her own body.

Maria Elena Manzan, another accused, admitted that she plotted to cause the death of Generals Obregon and Calles by pricking them with poisoned pin while dancing with them.)

ARMED TROOPS KEEP OUT CROWDS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mexico City.—Feelings in the closing stages of the Toral trial ran so high that the prisoners had to be surrounded by three rows of armed troops and a large number of troops were maintained in other parts of the building.

A crowd of thousand unable to gain admittance loitered in the streets crying "Viva Obregon" and "Death to Toral."

The plea of the counsel for the defence that Toral had only committed a political crime and that Mother Superior Maria Conception was a holy woman was drowned in hisses of the spectators.

The defence is allowed five days to prepare an appeal. Unless the Supreme Court acts on it Toral will face firing squad and Mother Maria Conception will commence her term of imprisonment.—Reuter's Special.

KING AMANULLAH ADDRESSES PUBLIC MEETING

Courtsey:—Illustrated London News.

King Amanullah who has undertaken seriously the task of westernising Afganis tan, is seen in the picture, narrating the experiences of his recent European tour to his people in a crowded meeting with the aid of a map. Note the Afghan Citizens in their ocsidental headgear.

MISREPRESENTATION OF COASTAL BILL

BRITAIN'S APPALLING IGNORANCE OF INDIA.

MR. MODY URGES JUDICIOUS PROPAGANDA

Mr. H. P. Mody returned to Bombay on Friday after a brief stay in England by the P. & O. S. S. "Naldera". In a press interview he pleaded for a judicious propaganda to remove the appalling ignorance prevailing in England about India's economic policy and the political situation. He added that the policy of adequate protection for national industries increasingly demanded by Indian opinion, had been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented in England. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Coastal Reservation Bill should have been denounced in various quarters.

It was freely characterised as a measure of expropriation and influential organisations had been moving with a view to prevent its enactment into law. The general fear seemed to be that once the principle of reservation was admitted, it might surely be extended to various other trades and industries which Britishers had built up by their capital and enterprise.

PROTECTION ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

The political situation in India, he thought, had greatly aggravated the prevailing misconception about India's economic policy. When invited by the "Financial Times" to express his views on the subject, he availed himself of the opportunity to emphasise a few points. He pointed out that if Indian trade and industries were to develop, a policy of protection was absolutely inevitable and could not possibly be regarded as being animated by a spirit of hostility against British interests. He stressed the importance of a better understanding on the part of those engaged in larger industries in England of the vital needs of the Indian economic situation, pointing out that the export trade of England on which much of her prosperity depended could only be maintained by a progressive rise in the purchasing power of the Indian consumer.

COASTAL RESERVATION BILL.

Alluding to the Coastal Reservation Bill, he maintained that the principle underlying it could not be assailed in view of the action taken by foreign countries for the purpose of developing indigenous shipping. To argue that it was a vicious principle that was sought to be introduced into Indian economies would amount to a misrepresentation conscious or otherwise of the object of the Bill. There were various criticisms of his article including one from Mr. P. R. Cadell, and the leader of the "Financial Times" also did not support him. He, however, thought that a few misunderstandings had been removed and that it would be advisable if some machinery could be devised for bringing home to the British public the implications of the larger questions of Indian economic policy.

A MISFORTUNE.

He was inclined to think that it was necessary in the interests of both England and India that they should understand each other at least in the sphere of trade and industry. The same also applied to most important questions of Indian polity about which there was a good deal of ignorance in England. The general attitude of the political parties there seemed to be one of confidence in the judgment of the few who took an interest in Indian affairs and were regarded as authorities. While he did not wish to dogmatise on the subject, he did not see how the British public or even Parliament were going to sit in judgment over the findings of the Simon Commission. It was a misfortune that advanced Indian opinion had given up all idea of expecting anything from the British public or its representatives, and that their voice should be little heard of there. He was afraid he could not approve of the policy of leaving England severely alone and putting their entire faith in their own unaided efforts. He thought it would be worth while of Indians to dispel by judicious propaganda the prejudice and ignorance prevailing in England on the fundamentals of the Indian problem. Only by that way could the two countries be benefited.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	New York, Nov. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	19.34
To-day's Opening Rate	19.42
Difference	+ .08
To-day's Closing Rate	19.25
Difference	—.09

Broach Expectations Rs. 345/8/0.

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Nov. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	9.93
To-day's Opening Rate	10.04
Difference	+ .11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.07
Difference	+ .14

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Nov. 9
Silver Ready	26 11 0 unchanged
Silver Forward	26 11 0 unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	London, Nov. 9
1st Settlement	60 4 0
2nd settlement	60 6 0

FRONTIER OUTRAGE

ATTEMPT TO WAYLAID LORRY

DRIVER SHOT AT BUT MANAGES TO REACH LANDIKOTAL

PESHAWAR, Nov. 8.

News has been received that on November 2 a gang of dacoits, hearing that a large sum of money was being sent to the Afghan Consul at Bombay, waylaid a lorry on the road between Basawal and Batikot in Jalalabad District and opened fire on it.

The driver of the lorry was wounded, but he managed to drive the lorry to Landikotal.

The dacoits attacked a wrong lorry, the money having passed in another car before the dacoits took up their position.—A. P.

STUDENTS TOUR TO N. INDIA

G. I. P. AUTHORITIES THANKED

The students of the Bombay University gave a splendid reception to the G. I. P. Railway authorities on Tuesday last at the Students' Brotherhood Hall for having arranged a very successful tour to Northern India in last October. Principal Hamill took the chair while from the staff Professor Rao and Professor Newaji were present. The Railway authorities were represented by Mr. Tower, Mr. Raper, Mr. Joseph and Mr. Mehta. A variety programme was arranged for the evening. The proceedings began with an Indian song given by Miss Wagle which was followed by a Violin Solo from Mr. Kanga.

Miss Chubb on behalf of the lady students thanked the Railway authorities and requesting them to arrange more such tours in future since practical education was very rare in India. Mr. J. D. Mehta on behalf of the students endorsed Miss Chubb's speech and requested the President to present the Silver Cup to Mr. P. S. Divadkar, the Railway caterer, on behalf of the students. Mr. Divadkar made a suitable speech thanking the students for their co-operation. The President, the Professors and the visitors were then garlanded amidst ringing cheers.

Principal Hamill thanked the G. I. P. Railway Company on behalf of the students and that such tours not only widened the educational outlook of the students, but they beneficially brought the students and Professors more into contact with one another.

UNIQUE INSURANCE COMPANY

It is highly gratifying to note that a cable has been received from London by the Unique Assurance Co., Ltd., of Canning Street, Calcutta, from Mr. E. B. Nathan, F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S.S., etc., one of the most eminent actuaries in England, which discloses a decent divisible surplus from which a bonus of Rs. 50 per thousand for the quinquennium has been declared. The success which it has been achieved now is really remarkable in character. The valuation is also said to have been done on a very stringent basis for strengthening the Reserve and ultimately assures better prospect for the policy-holders. In this connection, it is noteworthy to recall that the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das was also the greatest patron of the Company from its very inception and this Company may be commended to the notice of all prospective Indian insurance.

KARACHI GOANS TAKE TO BEGGING BOWL

PETITION TO SIMON

FOREIGNERS' CLAIM TO PREFERENCE OVER NATIONALS

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The Goan community of Karachi has submitted a memorandum to the Simon Commission which opens with a resume of the history of the Goans in India, and states that the community has serious misgivings arising from the fact that it is situated so peculiarly, being Western in culture though essentially and purely Indian; and it fears that its status and best interests in the country may be adversely affected or jeopardised through any changes or reforms that may be introduced in India's Constitution, if it is not taken into account as an important minor community in British India.

In case of the Goans of Karathi they enjoy at present certain privileges. Their names appear on the Municipal Council and the Assembly electoral rolls, but they fear that as a result of more power being given to officially recognised Indian communities, their best interests may be seriously affected by the legislation which may be introduced; and which may deprive the community of rights and privileges now enjoyed.

The memorandum points out that there are 100,000 Goans in British India the bulk of whom are in the Bombay Presidency. The Goans in Karachi number about 7,000. The memorandum concludes:—The Goans in British India on account of their peculiar position claim only that their case shall not be ignored in the course of the enquiry now being held, and that their case may be fairly, justly and liberally treated by defining their status clearly in the future Constitution of India.—A. P.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S FAREWELL VISIT TO SIND

RETURNS AMIDST ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson concluded their farewell tour in Sind yesterday afternoon, and sailed for Bombay by the s. s. "Vita".

There were enthusiastic scenes at Sydenham Pier as His Excellency's special train from Hyderabad arrived alongside the steamer.

After bidding farewell to the Municipal Councillors, officials of the Port Trust and officers of the Army and Air Force who were at the quayside His Excellency and Lady Wilson embarked on the steamer waving farewell from the ship's side amid the booming of a salute of seventeen guns.—A. P.

RAISING LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the House of Commons, during question time Mr. Thurtle suggested that official members of the Indian Legislative assembly proposed to assist in defeating the legislation, at present before the Assembly, for the purpose of raising the legal age of marriage in India. Mr. Thurtle requested that the Government of India should be urged to do nothing to prevent the passage of the legislation.

Lord Winterton said that the Secretary of State for India was unaware of the alleged intention, and saw no reason to act as suggested.—Reuter.

MR. HOMI BECOMING MORE AND MORE UNPOPULAR"

MR. S. C. BOSE'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has issued the following statement on the Jamshedpur situation:—

"News from Jamshedpur shows that Mr. Homi, the erstwhile strike leader has been steadily losing his hold over the public. He tried to start a rival labour union called Federation sometime ago. He collected a lot of money from poor labourers giving them hopes that he would soon remedy their grievances. The workers were, however, unwilling to become members of the Labour Federation because that body could not be of any help to them in remedying their grievances. In proportion as the Labour Federation is being discredited, members of that body are becoming desperate. Some of them have now started assaulting members and workers of the Labour Association.

It is alleged that a few days ago Mr Anwarul Huque while walking along at night was assaulted by a rowdy member of the Labour Federation. On Friday Mr. N. L. Mukherjee, a member of the Executive Committee of the Labour Association, is said to have been roughly handled and belaboured by some rowdies. In a meeting convened by Mr. Homi, Mr. Mukherjee objected to certain misstatements indulged in by members of the Labour Federation in meetings, whereupon he was assaulted. These tactics are defeating their own purpose, for Mr. Homi is becoming more and more unpopular; but it is apprehended that if these assaults become frequent they may lead to counter-assaults, and then there may be a breach of the peace."—Free Press.

"CONGRESS' HYPOCRITICAL METHODS"

"SAKS" ALLEGATIONS

OBJECT OF STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The London Indian Mejlis welcomed the Indian States peoples delegates at a receptions at a restaurant. Mr. Abhyankar explaining the delegation's purposes Mr. Saklatvala alleged that he had been prevented from interpellating in the House of Commons on matters relating to the Butler Committee and accused the Indian National Congress with hypocritical methods in avoiding class war. Mr. Chudjar asserted that there was no rule of law in the majority of Indian States. Mr. Ramchandra Rao said that the delegation had come to Britain to find out how they could prevent the Princes from "misrepresenting the things in London."—Reuter.

"PRICE OF 1926 MUST BE PAID"

SPECTRE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The House of Commons debated the first amendment to the Address dealing with unemployment, moved by Mr Clynes regretting that "the country is burdened by uneployment in a more acute form, and in many mining areas appalling conditions prevail." Mr. Clynes complained that the sessions programme contained nothing to lessen the despair of hundreds of thousands. On the other hand, the Government's policy was diminishing the volume of employment. It was estimated that at least one million and a half sterling, weekly, was received by those compulsorily idle to keep them alive. Mr. Clynes suggested that the dole should be increased and turned into a wage for actual work. He urged Government, as one solution, to reconsider trade relations with Russia.

PRICE OF 1926 MUST BE PAID.

"Price of 1926 must be paid", said Mr. Churchill, replying to Mr. Clynes and alluding to the general strike after declaring that a resumption of relations with Russia will not make the slightest difference in the problem of unemployment. He pointed out that the industrial history of last four years could be summed up in the word "coal". There were over 150,000 more miners unemployed during this period; and yet without employing another man, the coal industry could produce thirty million tons more than we would be able to sell anywhere. Mr. Churchill outlined the Government's recommendations to relieve unemployment, including the rating relief scheme, the Empire settlement safeguarding (in which connection, he said Government claimed at election full freedom for safeguarding any industry which proved to an authoritative tribunal that the safeguarding duty on its products would benefit the country) extension of the export credits scheme, operation of the electricity scheme, and, finally, special measures for the absorption of surplus miners.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND REPARATIONS PROBLEM

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Churchill said that recent conversations at Paris on the subject of the Reparations, had revealed no disagreement on the principle between the Governments concerned. He held conversations with M. Poincare and, subsequently, with the representatives of the Belgian, German, Italian and Japanese Governments on the result of the decision arrived at in Geneva in September, that the six Governments should establish a Committee of Financial Experts to work out complete and final settlement. "I made it clear", said Mr. Churchill "that His Majesty's Government would welcome the final settlement, provided Great Britain continued to receive enough from the Allied debt payments to cover our external debt payments."

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. Churchill said that evacuation of the Rhineland was a separate question.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill replied in the affirmative to a question whether Government was consulted with reference to its holdings in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in the formation of a Consolidated Petroleum Company. He added that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's independence would remain unaffected.—Reuter.

BUTLER COMMITTEE ADJOURNS TILL MONDAY

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Butler Committee met for three hours this afternoon, and adjourned till 12th November.—Reuter

KRISHNAMURTI'S PROPHETIC NOTE

FINDS WORLD OBSESSED WITH POLITICS

"PROTECTION OF THE WEAKEST OUR GOAL."

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Mr. J. Krishnamurty, the head of the Order of the Star in the East, who returned to Madras on Monday after a prolonged tour in the West, interviewed by the Associated Press said, that to him politics was but a branch like so many other branches of the great tree of life. Everywhere in the world people were obsessed with politics. Just as the tree was strong at the bottom with the strength hidden away from view civilisation must be strong at the bottom and not at the top as it was to-day at the moment they found things topsided. It was the case not only in India but throughout the world. The strong were at the top and the weak at the bottom.

MAN HUSTLES HIS BROTHER.

The position should be reversed. "To me", declared Mr. Krishnamurti, "the individual problem is the world problem Our politicians are busy talking on the platform—what for?—for freedom. But do they teach freedom to their family? Do they help their servants to think of freedom? I do not know politicians. But I ask are they honest? I don't say they are not but I ask are they? I shall give an illustration. There was a great conference at Geneva to usher in peace. Many nations were represented When the gates of the Hall were opened politicians and professed champions of peace made a great rush to the Hall to secure the nearest seat. There was a stampede. Many persons were crushed several women fainted. Now I ask if these people who assembled to establish peace in the world were themselves peaceful at heart. This is only an illustration. It shows we are not honest in our beliefs. It seems to me if only half a dozen of us can say 'I believe in the idea for which I stand. I will sacrifice all for the achievement of that idea' then home rule will come to India to-morrow."

WOMAN AND YOUTH THE WORLD'S HOPE.

Mr. Krishnamurti then referred to the new awakening among women throughout the world; also to the youth movements. Continuing he said: "I do not want to find a new religion. I do not want to add to organisations. My appeal is to the individual, he is the world. I say I am Christ. I am Krishna. I am Budha and I do not care being laughed at. What I mean is they have entered the sea where there is fulness of life and I believe I have attained to it." Mr. Krishnamurti intends staying in India till February when, after visiting Bombay and other cities, he will proceed to California.—A. P.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S NEW JOB

LONDON, Nov. 8.

It is announced that Lord Birkenhead has joined the Board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited.—Reuter.

POPULARISING NEHRU REPORT

A SUCCESSFUL PROPAGANDA TOUR

POONA, Nov. 8.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the All-Parties' Conference in favour of carrying on propaganda in Maharashtra regarding the Nehru Report and the Lucknow resolutions a deputation led by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and Paranjpe and composed of representatives of all parties including Liberals, Nationalists, Non-Brahmins and Muslims visited the four district towns of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Jalgaum and Dhulia and ten taluka places and villages during last week and returned to Poona yesterday.

The meetings were attended by large crowds and were addressed by members of the deputation who explained the Nehru Committee's scheme of Swaraj and urged the people to support it. Resolutions in favour of the report were passed at public meetings at all places visited. After a fortnight the deputation intends to visit the remaining districts of Maharashtra.—A.P.

CONFIDENCE IN PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

MR. SEN GUPTA GIVES LIE TO ANGLO INDIAN PROPHECY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

"Pandit Motilal Nehru will not resign, notwithstanding the prophecy of the Anglo-Indian Press and the country as a whole will stand by him. I am glad that the distinguished President-elect of the Calcutta Congress has appealed to all the Provincial organisations of India and has put to rest the Anglo-Indian prophecy.

"I have no doubt the country at large will give a direct lie to the propaganda of enemies of India's unity.

"I shall soon call a meeting of the Reception Committee and I can assure Pandit Motilal that with one voice the Reception Committee and the different Provincial Congress Committees will pass a vote of confidence in him", declared Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in an interview to the Free Press of India.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE.

About the Independence for India League, Mr. Sen Gupta said: "I said in my speech at the All-India Congress Committee that the biggest Independence League in India is the Indian National Congress and I do not see any reason why having regard to the fact that the Congress has adopted the goal of complete Independence for India, that work of achieving the goal should not be worked through the Congress executive instead of another executive organisation."—Free Press.

SIR L. WILSON LEAVES SIND

HYDERABAD (SIND), Nov. 8.

The special train of the Governor and Lady Wilson steamed out of the station at ten this morning. The departure being private, only the Commissioner, the Collector, the District Judge and the President of the Local Municipality were present on the platform.—A. P.

FAMOUS MUSICIAN DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Rome.—The death has occurred of the celebrated baritone Battistine.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RESULTS OF 1ST L. L. B. EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the First LL.B. Examination held in October last:—

CLASS II.

S K Bhandarkar, G R Bhase, B K Bhatnagar, M K Champaneria, R M Chhatrapatti, F C Cooper, V G Dave, D R Desai, H B Desai, M G Gupte, V V Jhaveri, G P Joglekar, P K Krishnaswami, M A I Lakhani, S L Limaye, L N Lokras, V B Manerikar, B J Manked, S R Matti, M B Mehta, R G Mehta, G N Mysore, S Natarajan, M N Oka, J N Paudya, U G Parikh, A S Patel, G D Pathak, K J Pathare, M K Rao, S N Sahasrabudhe, N B Satta, H A Syed, P T Thacker, N R Trivedi, G D Apte, K Y Balel, R Bandar, M G Betigeri, V K Bhalode, P V Deolalkar, R N Deshpande, S G Deshpande, V D Deshpande, V V Gholkar, N S I Gubbi, P D Gunaji, S Harihar, S B Kamat, R S Karve, M B Khannur, G M Khopkar, K V Kulkarni, N V Kulkarni, V K Kulkarni, G R Kumbhakoni, J S Mangalekar, G V Mokashi, V D Mokhasi, V B Mulay, N Munchattiah, G L Naik, V A Naik, B B Nellur, D S Parmaji, G T Parnaik, K P Patil, V R Pavani, K N Phadke, K M Pharate, G M Saraf, B D Sattigiri, S H Shah, N U Tengu, M Tigali, S N Vaidya, R S Vernekar, P G Jhaveri, D P Joshi, G H Kanani, D G Karnik, N G Kharod, N S Kundalia, M C Nanavaty, C D Pancholy, C M Parikh, I M Patel, N G Patel, M V Pathak K B Sata, C C Shah, C J Shah, C M Shah, I J Shaikh, D C Shukla, R D Shukla, P J Thaker, N B Upadhyay, M B Vadalia, G M S Abbasi, J C Bhavnani, G M Hiranandani, P C Khatanhar, M M Nanavati G Raymond.

PASS.

P H Abhyankar (exempted from subjects 1, 2, 3, 4), E M Alvares (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 4), J N Ambegaokar (exempted from subjects 2, 3, 5), M S Baig (2, 3, 5), D R Banaji (1, 3, 5), Banwarilal (3, 4, 5), E Baptist (3, 5), T R Bindignavale (1, 3), I A Bohra (2, 3, 4, 5), N B Cama, (2, 3, 4), *K L Chaudhari (2, 4), N H Chavda (1, 5), S V Coorg (1, 2, 5), G N Dalvi (1, 2, 4, 5), M R Dalvi (2, 4), S B Deo (1, 2, 3), T C Desai (1, 3, 5), T R Desai (1, 2, 3), V N Devasthali (2, 3, 4, 5), N J Divecha (3, 5), K N Doss (2, 3, 4, 5), B K Gandhi (1, 2), S B Gandhi (1, 2, 3), A P Ghia (2,5), N R Ginwalla (2, 4, 5), V R Gupte (2, 3, 4, 5), U S Haldipur (2, 5), H J Joshi (4), V R Kamath (1, 2, 4, 5), A A Kanekar (1, 2, 3, 4), N V Karlekar (2, 3, 4, 5), V S Kashikar (1, 2, 3, 4), R N Keelakote (1, 2, 4), D R Khandekar (2, 3, 4, 5), S V Lokeshwar (2, 4), K N Mallya, (2, 4, 5), B R Mehta (2, 3, 4, 5), D M Mehta (1, 2), M C Mehta (1, 2), M M Mehta (1, 2, 3), K H Bengle (1, 2, 4, 5), N P Menon (3), N S Metrani (1, 3, 5), R G Nadkarni (3, 5), N H Pandya (3, 5), M R Panvalkar (3, 4), M S Parulkar (3, 5), M M Patel (1, 4), *T P Patel (3, 5), R H Patham (1, 2, 4, 5), B H Patil (2, 4), V V Salastekar (1, 3, 5), A C Shah, (3, 4, 5), M S Shukla (2, 3), M T Takle (3, 4, 5), P P Tamnane (3, 5), M V Tapaswi (1, 2, 3, 4), B R Tewari (1, 2, 3, 5), C C Thakore (1, 3, 5), J M Tijoriwalla (2, 3, 4, 5), R J Trivedi (2, 4, 5), G B Vaidya (1, 5), V Janardhanam (2, 4, 5), V G Advani (exempted from 1, 2), P A Apte (2, 3, 4, 5), N V Badve (1, 2, 4, 5), D B Bedekar (1, 2, 3), R P Belgaumkar (2, 3, 5), N C Bhambure (1, 2, 4, 5), R G Bhope (1, 4), N P Buch (1, 2, 4, 5), M N Byadgi (1, 2, 4, 5), Y M Chandrachud (2, 4, 5), S B Chipre (1, 2, 3), V P Dandekar (2, 3, 4), S N Datar (2, 4), G B Deshmukh (2, 5), K H Deshmukh (1, 2, 4), K B Deshmukh (1, 2, 4, 5), R R Deshmukh 1, 2, 4, 5), M V Dharmadhikari (2, 3, 4, 5), V K Dharmapuri (1, 2, 4), B G Gokhale (1, 2, 4), K K Gokhale (1, 2, 3, 4), R N Gole (2, 5), G R Goverdhan (1, 2, 3, 5), S P Halevadimath (5), H Venkatramiya (2, 3), B R Hondadakatty (1, 2, 3), M S Hosanthe (1, 5), S V Joglekar (1, 3, 5), H V L Jois (2, 3, 4, 5), R S Joshi (2, 3, 4, 5), M G Kale (2, 4, 5), P M Kamatkar (1, 2, 4), M R Kanitkar (1, 2, 4, 5), B J Karnik (1, 2, 3, 4), R M Karnik (1, 2, 3), D K Kelkar (5), S H Keni (2, 3, 4, 5), U S Khan (2, 3, 4, 5), S M Khataokar (1, 5), G M Koranne (2 3, 5), K Nanjundayya (2, 4, 5), A B Kulkarni (3, 4, 5), B T Kulkarni (1, 2 4), D M Kulkarni (2, 3), G V Kulkarni (3, 4), N D Kumthekar (1, 2, 5), N M Mahajan (1, 2, 3), P K Mahajan (1), B R Majli (2, 3, 4, 5), P B Mehendale (2 3, 4, 5), V V Mehendale (1, 3, 4), P M Murkute (1, 2, 4, 5), Y A Nabar (1 2, 5), B A Nadkarni (1, 2, 4), N G Nagarkar (1, 2, 3, 4), G K Navandar (1 2, 4, 5), B H Palsikar (1, 2, 3, 5), G V Palsikar (1, 2, 3, 5), R V Pandit (2, 3, 5), V S Paranjpe (2, 4, 5), R S Paranjape (1, 3), J V Patankar (2, 3), H G Patil (2, 4, 5), V T Patil (2, 4, 5 S B S A Peerzada (1, 2, 3), R B Phadke (2 5), T G Phatak (3, 4), D G Pujari (2) S H Rahalkar (1, 3, 4), H R Ramanna (1, 4), S G Salvekar (2, 4, 5), R D Sangrolkar (1, 2, 3, 5), S B Sardesai (2, 5), G R Savant (4, 5), S P Rao (1), K M Shah (1, 2 4), S G Shah (2, 3, 4, 5) G L Totar (2, 4), V K Utpat (1, 4) P K Vaidya (1, 2, 5), V K Wagh (2, 3 4, 5), S W Watwe (3, 4), S S Yajnik (1, 3, 4, 5), D B Adhwaryu (exempted from 2, 3), M L Bhalja (exempted from 1, 2, 3, 4), V M Bhatt (3, 4), G D Chhatrapati (3, 4), K D Desai (1, 2, 3, 5), K M Divatia (1, 2, 5), G C Gandhi (2, 3), H H Ghodadra (4), P H Mehta (2, 3, 4), R J Mehta (1, 2, 3, 5), S M Mehta (3, 4, 5), M J Nanavati (2, 3, 4, 5), D K Pandya (2, 3, 4, 5), N J Parikh (1, 2, 5), N K Patel (1, 2), N G Patel (3, 5), C K Shah (3, 4), M C Shah (3, 4, 5), R J Shah (1, 2, 3), R M Shah (2, 4, 5), S B Shah (1, 3), P V Shukla (1, 2, 4, 5), S H Thakore (1, 3, 4, 5), C C Trivedi (1, 4), H M Vyas (2, 5), R B Yajnik (1, 4), A B Advani (exempted from 2, 4, 5), S T Advani (exempted from 2, 3, 5), T J Chandanani (3, 4), A De Souza (2, 3), F U Kazi (2, 3), M M Kirpalani (2, 3, 5), C B Lala (2, 4, 5), A G Makhijani (2, 5), T C Motwani (2, 3, 4, 5), K T Nariani (4, 5), A M Rana (2, 3, 4, 5), *J S Shahani (1, 2, 4).

KEEPING OF TERMS.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

S A Deshpande, B G Lakhia, M D Purohit, K L Agaskar (exempted from subjects 2, 3), D F Lam (3, 5), D R Limaye (3), H J Nanavati (2, 3), G D Nande (4, 5), N S Parikh (2, 3), R D Potnis (4, 5), U S Hattangadi, K V Karandikar, S R Limaye, G K Shastri, Y U Vani, K P Bhatt (1, 3), S B Dhaode (4, 5), G R Kulkarni (1, 3), G S Kulkarni (1, 3), V S Sant (4, 5), D H Tankasale (2, 3), N G Bhatt, P M Lavingia, V P Oza, C N Parikh, J L Desai (1, 3), A J Joshi (4, 5), N N Joshi (3, 5), P U Patel (3, 5).

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN LUNAWADA

LUNAWADA, Nov. 8.

(From A Correspondent).

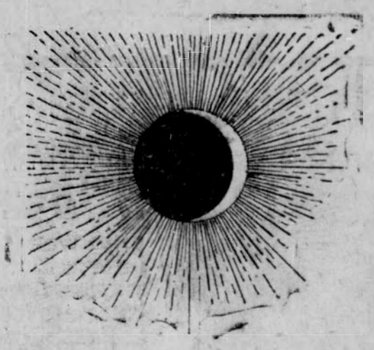
Since Shriman Naharsinhji has been declared heir-apparant to the throne of the State and since he has interested himself in the affairs of the State, there have been considerable changes in the administration and the State is progressing at a very high speed. In the first instance, the Executive and the Judicial Departments which were functioned by the same authorities, have been separated and no Executive Officer except the Dewan has any right to interfere with the Judicial affairs.

According to the new constitution, the Dewan too, can interfere only when he is appealed to against the orders of the Chief Justice. After the appeal has been disposed of by the Dewan, even H. H. the Maharaja himself cannot interfere in the matter. This is a change that is most welcomed by the people, and more reforms in the administration are longed for by the public.

SEE THE ECLIPSE AT NASIK

ON

November 12th



THE G. I. P. Railway is running a SPECIAL TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to NASIK ROAD to enable 2nd and 3rd class passengers to see the Eclipse of the Sun at Nasik on November 12th.

V. Terminus	Dep.	8-15
Byculla	Arr.	8-25
	Dep.	8-28
Dadar	Arr.	8-36
	Dep.	8-38
Kurla	Arr.	8-45
	Dep.	8-47
Thana	Arr.	9- 9
	Dep.	9-11
Nasik Road	Arr.	12-25
Nasik Road	Dep.	20-00
	On 12th	Nov.
Thana	Arr.	23-11
	Dep.	23-14
Kurla	Arr.	23-39
	Dep.	23-42
Dadar	Arr.	23-50
	Dep.	23-53
Byculla	Arr.	23-59
	Dep.	0- 3
V. Terminus	Arr.	0-15
	On 13th	Nov.

RETURN FARES

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3rd Class Rs. 3-0-0

TRAVEL IN COMFORT by SPECIAL TRAIN.

Who'll finish first?

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

PUNJAB GOVT. MEMORANDUM TO SIMON

(Continued from page 9.)

cure the discharge of the responsibilities of Parliament and of the Central Government. The wholehogger as Sir Fazli Hussein is his proposal is that the Governor should be only a constitutional head and that the Ministers should under the leadership of a Chief Minister owe their responsibility to the Legislature only.

NO RETROGRADE STEP.

The official view as recorded by Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Geofrey Dc-Montmorency may be summed up as follows, "Whatever the wisdom or otherwise of the policy embodied in the Montford Reforms it has to-day to be reckoned as settled fact—although the Government of India Act leaves it open to the Statutory Commissioners to recommend the withdrawal of the Reforms it is not practical politics nor is it practical politics to remain stagnant. Indianisation a process is initiated earlier than the Montford Reforms and the scheme has worked successfully. The Legislature has co-operated with the Executive and has frequently taken decisions under communal considerations but has on the whole shown its capacity to take sound decisions and to foster the progress of the province..

In the end it is stated that the final recommendation of the European members is that though risks are attendant on the transfer of the security services such as Law, Police, Order and Justice in a province which is torn by communal tension and on the transfer of Land Revenue and Irrigation in a Council in which the peasant proprietors constitute a majority and may be tempted to reduce burdens on their own class, the only logical and workable course is to transfer all subjects to the control of Minisetrs subject to the safeguards to secure the discharge of responsibilities of Parliament.

It is suggested that when all the subjects are transferred to the control of the Ministers the position should remain same, namely, that Parliament delegates its powers to the Provincial Legislature with reservations of power to be exercised by the Secretary of State, the Central Government and the Governor in their respective spheres after enumerating the powers of intervention secured to the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council and the Governor under Section 19-A, 29-A, 30 (1-A), 33, Part 7-A, the Devolution Rules.—Free Press.

(Message Incomplete.)

GOMANTAKIYA HINDU SABHA

BOMBAY BRANCH FORMED

(From a Correspondent).

A meeting of the Goa Hindus in Bombay was held at the premises of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Girgaum, lately Mr. G. V. Lad took the chair. The main object of the meeting was to consider the desirability of establishing a branch of the Gomantakiya Hindu Sabha, an institution lately established in Goa for promoting the moral and religious interests of the Hindu community. A deputation consisting of a few prominent members of the G. S. Sabha which has been visiting the principal centres of the Hindu influence in the Maharashtra, in furtherance of the objects of the said Sabha, has arr in Bombay. Mr. Datta Pai, a distinguished member of the deputation and editor of a Marathi Weekly called "Hindu", addressed the meeting on the subject of the Shudhi movement in Goa.

The Shudhi work so far accomplished in Goa consists of the conversion to Hinduism of about 3,000 Christians of Hindu ancestry. The speaker gave an interesting account and history of the Shudhi movement and the difficulties which beset the movement.

After a couple of speakers had addressed the meeting, a resolution was passed by the meeting appointing a committee of Goa Hindus to establish a branch of the G. H. Sabha in Bombay and collect necessary funds for the purpose.

G. I. P. STAFF UNION.

A deputation on behalf of the G. I. P. R. Staff Union and Wadi Bunder Staff Union headed by S. C. Joshi, waited on the Agent of the G. I. P. a. 11 a. m. to discuss the questions of pay, hours of duty, leave, fines, and debits etc., The discussion lasted for full three hours and there was general atmosphere of good will and mutual understanding prevailing through out and the Agent looked open to conviction. As all the questions could not be touched, the further discussion has been postponed to a further date.

The G. I. P. Staff Union was also recognised giving an automatic recognition to all the affiliated Unions.

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Gazetteer
Synonyms & Antonyms
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STABLES ON MORLAND ROAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to see in the papers that Dr. F. Bisni has given notice of a motion before the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the erection of big stable on the estate of the Byculla Club facing Morland Road.

I am surprised that the Municipality has allowed this in spite of the protest of the residents of Club and Morland Roads. There is a feeling here that the Municipality does not care a straw for the residents of this locality.

This stable, which is a temporary structure, has been constructed in an undrained locality and as it will shelter about five or six hundred horses the nuisance is bound to be great. To crown all, the latrines which will be used by sce hundreds of syces have been constructed Just along side the footpath of Morland Road! One would like to know who is the officer responsible for this outrage.

There are other objections besides the sanitary one. Already there are t permanent stables in this locality, and since long they have been recognized t be a nuisance in this place.

During the racing season hundreds of horses are to be seen promenading in the evenings in all the streets in the vicinity of Byculla Club, Club Back Road recreation ground, and Lamington Road. This is considered not only to be a nuisance, but a great danger to traffic and to the numerous children who are sent for fresh air in the evenings. During the racing season many parents actually prevent their children from going to the recreation ground through fear of being injured by these highly spirited horses. A former Commissioner of Police some years ago recognized this danger and actually issued orders that these horses were not to be taken on certain roads. Even that did not lessen the danger. Now all this seems to have been forgotton and these horses are again to be seen all over.

On Morland Road. itself, horses are galloped for the benefit of prospective buyers and this objectionable practice is evidently tolerated by the Police.

The numerous syces who live in these stables are a noisy, quarrelsome lot, who drink and gamble. Very often they make noise till 1 and 2 a.m., and almost every night they play the drum and other musical instruments till late in the night.

The stable owners, who are Arabs, do not care a fig for the maintenance of order in their stagles. Why are these stables toterated in a thickly populated locality as this? Why are they no shifted to Worli where there is plenty of open spaces and near the Race Course?

Let me add that in the case of the one recently erected on the Byculla Club Estate, a petition signed by most of the residents of this locality—Europeans Mahomedans, Anglo-Indians, Parsees, Christians, and others has been sent to the Municipal Commissioner. Why has he ignored this?—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

Nov. 7.

ECHO OF THANA DEFAMATION CASE

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

The Court of the Session Judge, Mr. B. N. Sanjana, was crowded with visitors to hear a Revision Petition in which Mrs. Juliette Soares, the complainant-petitioner, had petitioned to the Session Judge to move the High Court to set aside the order of the City Magistrate's Court in which the accused-respondent Mr. Luis Remedios who was charged with defamation was acquitted. Mr. W. Rege, pleader appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor appeared on behalf of the accused respondent to oppose the application. After hearing arguments from both sides, His Honour gave a friendly advice to both parties that it would be much better in the interest of peace and good-will between the parties to come to some understanding at least at this stage. Messrs. Dias and Rege fully agreed with His Honour and told the Court that they would still persuade the parties to settle their affairs amicably though previous attempts were infructuous. During the interval, after the Court rose in the afternoon, a final compromise was arrived at whereby mutual letters between Mrs. Soares and Luis Remedios were exchanged, mutually regretting the incident and promising to forget the unhappy incident.

On the eve of his retirement on 2nd inst. as President of the Bijapur Municipal Borough, Khan Bahadur I. M. Bedrekar was given a reception by the members of the staff and was publicly honoured by the rate-payers in general at a meeting held in front of the Council Hall.

Cocogem the World's Best Cooking Medium

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of THE HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD., have pleasure in announcing the results of the Society's last quinquennial Valuation (1922-27) in the confident hope that the public support which has so largely contributed to its eminently satisfactory position will be continued in ever-increasing measure, to the benefit alike of the Society and its constituents.

The Large Surplus of **Rs. 9,50,199**

out of a Life Fund of Rs. 69,47,874 testifies conclusively to the efficiency of Management, the soundness and stability of the Funds, the unimpeachable security offered to Policyholders. It shows that, in the Hindusthan Co-operative, maximum protection can be had at minimum cost.

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BONUS
for the Quinquennium
Rs. 100
for every Rs. 1,000 Endowment Policy.
Rs. 75
for every Rs. 1,000 Whole Life Policy.

The following are extracts from the Actuary's Report:—

"The Ordinary Assurance Fund has progressed in a remarkable manner. The number of policies has increased since 1922 by 73 per cent. while the sums Assured have risen by no less than 107 per cent.

"Progress such as this can justly be described as a matter of congratulation to all concerned.

"It is my hope that during the present Quinquennium still further progress will be made and that at an early date, I shall have the pleasure of seeing the Society take its place in the very front rank of Indian Life Assurance Institutions."

Note that the Society's Endowment Bonus is higher than the Whole Life. Endowment Assurance Policies preponderate largely over Whole Life Policies. By the Society's system, therefore, unlike what usually obtains, the large majority of its policyholders gain the larger bonus! Mark the significance, and avail yourself of its benefits.

Rally Round the Hindusthan!

For thereby you benefit yourself, your Dependents and your Country.

N. DUTTA,
Manager, Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Manager.

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THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS

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Matheran! Matheran! Matheran!

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IS UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

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DEALS TOO MUCH WITH THE GUTTER

MISS MAYO'S BOOK DENOUNCED

MR. LIMJI INTERVIEWED BY AMERICAN PAPER

The "Detriet Free Press" writes:—

Taking issue with Dr. Katherine Mayo as to her views on India as expressed in her book "Mother India," Kharshedji Limji, prominent Parsi from Bombay, a Dodge Brothers motor car dealer, claims that the picture given by Dr. Mayo deals too much with the gutter and not enough with the drawing rooms; that the culture, refinement and brighter aspects of India are neglected for the seamy side.

HERE ON WORLD TOUR.

Limji with his wife and her sister Madame Dhun B. P. Sethna, have been Detroit visitors on a tour of the world. Limji is connected with the Bombay Cycle and Motor agency and is the only Parsi auto dealer.

"Persia is on the threshold of a great development of its rich natural resources," said Limji, who if he lived in the United States would be a good booster or his village or city. "Until five years ago, camels were the chief means of transport in Persia, but now you may see automobiles and trains doing the work."

Limji belongs to the exiled race of Parsis who were driven from Persia 1,296 years ago by the Arabs.

To-day after 13 centuries away from our native Persia we have grown in wealth and strength until we are one of the most important group in India." he said.

50,000 IN BOMBAY.

"From an original 5,000 we have grown to 100,000 and of this number, 50,000 live in the city of Bombay. We are of the religion of Zoroaster and we do not intermarry with members of other religious faiths. We have no missionaries we accept no converts"

Limji said of the suggested return of his race to its native Persia: "We are strongly situated in our adopted country and a wholesale migration of our families and wealth to Persia would be inadvisable because of the poor condition of the country due to its neglect of its natural resources.

"There are practically no roads and the future of the country depend supon the building of roads and railroads. Without these two methods of transportation foreign capital cannot be influenced to come to Persia," he said.

The party were guests of Harrison Phelps, Jr., on motor and water trips near the city.

BENGAL'S SILENT SELFLESS SERVANT

LATE PIYUSH KANTI

In the course of an obituary article on Piyush Kanti, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

It is extremely difficult for us to give an adequate expression to the sense of loss we have suffered in the death of our dear Piyush Kanti. He has never been the formal editor of the "Patrika" but a good deal of its management and success was due to his indefatigable energy and unflagging zeal. Since his childhood, he was under the training and influence of his father Mahatma Sishir Kumar and uncle Moti Babu and thus gained opportunity to become a veteran journalist which he was. For more than thirty-five years his contributions on deverse subjects to different papers have given the public an idea of the variety of his interests, range of studies and experience and fine penmaushp. There was scarcely any important public function in which he did not take an active part.

The service he rendered to this paper and to the country as our special correspondent during the Shaharanpur riots and the Akali struggle can scarcely be exaggerated.

The public career of Piyush Kanti is wtll-known to his countrymen. The two things which he valued above all as the indispensable conditions of our national development are the strengthening and consolidation of the Hindu Society and the improvement of the physique of our young men. Indeed what he did for the reclamation of the Namasudras in the Dacca district cannot be easily forgotten by his countrymen. His pamphlet on "The Sad Neglect of Physical Culture among the Indians" vividly brought home to the public tht alarming state of physical deterioration amongst our young men and evoked a widespread attention and enthusiasm in the cause of physical improvement. He founded the Bengal Physical Culture Society and toured different parts of the country to popularise the Physical Culture movement.

In pure politics, Piyush Kanti had not much faith. He was much more interested in rural improvemtnt and village reconstruction. Till a few years before his death, he regularly visited his native village and tried in various ways to improve the condition of the masses.

The public services of Piyush Kanti cannot be completely enumerated without reference to his work as a spirtualist. For over thirteen long years he conducted the "Hindu Spiritual Magazine, the only paper of its kind in India founded by his father Mahatma Sishir Kumar with great ability and brought the message of life after death to thousands of his fellow-men. Some of his articles in the magazine gained popularity for him even in European and America and were quoted in foreign periodicals Under the guidance and inspiration of his father, he founded the Calcutta Psychic Society. In recognition of his service to the cause of spiritualism, he was elected the first President of the All-India Spiritualistic Conference in Belgaum in 1923.

Such were the manifold activities of Piyush Kanti. He was born with a restless spirit and an inexhaustible fund of energy which goaded him to work with scarcely any thought for his own health or comfort.

NEW FREE EYE HOSPITAL FOR BOMBAY

ENCLOSURE 1.

The Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital was opened on Friday and began treatment of patients from that day.

The hours of attendance of Opthalmic Surgeons will be as follows:—

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

A meeting of the members of the Provisional Board of Management of Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital was held at the premises of the Hospital on Thursday. Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C. presiding.

It was resolved to open the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital on November 9. The following gentlemen were selected as member of the Board of the Management.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C. (Chairman); Mr. Haridas Dhanji Mulji, (Vice President); Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji (Honorary Treasurer and Secretary); Seth Madhavdas Jethabhai; Seth Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta: Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj and Dr. Chimanlal N. Shroff.

A vote of thanks to Seth Haridas Dhanji Mulji was passed unanimously for providing the ground floor of his Dhanji Mulji Bhatia Nivas for the Hospital.

A good beginning was made by the Members of the Board who subscribes as follows:—Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C. Rs. 1,001; Mr. Haridas Dhanji Mulji Rs. 1,001 Sheth Jadavji Hansraj Rs. 1,001 Sheth Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta Rs. 1,001; Sheth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji Rs. 501; Sheth Madhavdas Jethabhai Rs. 501; Dr. Chimanlal N. Shroff Rs. 501.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CATTLE PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

In connection with the forthcoming Presidency Show and the Cattle Preservation Conference to be held at Ahmedabad on 19th and 20th inst., the State Railway Companies have also been pleased to carry passengers to Ahmedabad from 17th inst. at special reduced rates.

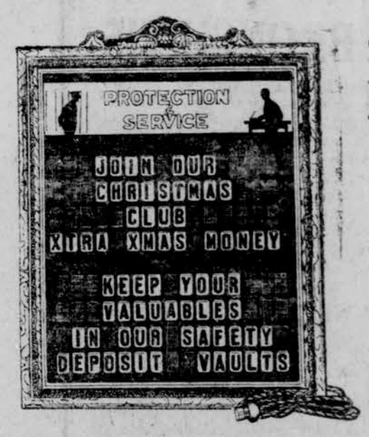
The Junagad State Railway and the Porbandar State Railway have intimated their decision to grant such concessions. Other State Railway Companies have also been requested to do so.

In case of sufficient number of passengers going to Ahmedabad from Bombay, The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company is prepared to run a special to Ahmedabad on a day convenient to the passengers. Those intending to attend the Show or the Conference are requested to send their names to the Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Cattle Preservation Conference, 149, Shroff Bazar Bombay-2, on or before the 12th inst.

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

An Amazing Elixir of Life indicated in Lassitude Tropical Debility; Dyspepsia; Kidney and Liver troubles; Anaemia; Blood impurities; Impotency; Sexual or Semina! weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk. Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless, V.P. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient, Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lane, Esq., Rangoon.—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tele. Add. "Chemists"—Bhagalpur or from Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay Konkar Brothers & Co., Poona City, Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad, A. Roy, & Co., Baroda, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.



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Interchangeable Letters and Colours.

BOOMS THE SALES IN EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS.

AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co.

QUEEN'S ROAD, OPP. MARINE LINES, RLY. STATION, BOMBAY.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE Kidney Pains

A SHARP pain, like a stab in the back, may be the first symptom of Kidney Trouble. You cannot mistake it. When that first stab of pain has passed it will leave a dull ache, and you will feel stiff and sore. Surely you will not ignore such signs as these. Your kidneys are demanding attention. That is why they cause you pain. They need the cleansing, healing and strengthening properties which can only be found in De Witt's Pills. Here then is an offer of better health and freedom from pain. Your nearest chemist can supply you with a box of De Witt's Pills to-day. Get a box and see how much good they will do you.

DeWITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

PILLS

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

Still the best for you!

You may hear of dozens of "cures"——good, bad and indifferent——for aches and pains, but the best remedy is

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

For forty-three years it has stood the test of actual use and proved itself to be the SUREST QUICKEST AND SAFEST REMEDY for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Sprains and Strains.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

(4—28)

FREE BOOK ON HOW TO TREAT

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The Royal Physician who endorsed Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure.

Don't let Bronchitis or Asthma wear down your vitality. You can quickly recover and avoid repeated attacks by taking Dr. Hair's Asthma and Bronchitis Cure, the unfailing liquid cure. Dr. Hair's treatment is so unique in its efficacy that the etiquette of the medical profession entirely fails to restrain doctors' spontaneous outbursts of personal testimony.

A WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR WRITES :—

Deesa Town,
Pallanpur State. 23-7-28.

"I have treated four cases of Asthma with Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure sample, and the result is quite satisfactory. I have advised them to keep at least one bottle of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure in their houses. Many thanks for the bottle of medicine.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- L. C. P. S.

The Greatest British Asthma Specialist of To-day says :— "……I have not seen one who if there were no serious complications, no matter how long the duration of the Asthma, could not be cured……."

Why tolerate more suffering ? Dr. Hair's is a household word in thousands of grateful homes. It is a liquid medicine, taken in teaspoonful doses, which banishes the struggle for breath and enables the wearied sufferer to sleep peacefully and arise next morning refreshed.

SEND FOR DR. HAIR'S FREE BOOK TO-DAY.

It explains the cause and treatment of Bronchitis and Asthma, gives valuable information on diet and hygiene, and also includes wonderful testimony from Doctors and others. The coupon below can be sent in an unsealed envelope.

EST° **Dr Hair's** 1876
ASTHMA CURE
THE PROVED LIQUID CURE

Santa Cruz,
(Thana Dist.) 5-7-28

"You will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that I have had no attack of Asthma for four months though the Rains have set in.

I may further add that I have not taken the specific now for over three months.

I purchased six bottles in all and have only used five. I strongly recommend the specific to sufferers of Asthma.

I also consider it necessary to make mention that it is most advisable for Asthmatic sufferers to avoid smoking and strong drinks."

Yours faithfully,
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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT

In the course of a letter addressed to the editor, "Inqilab", Lahore. Sir Muhammad Shafi says:—"The news published by 'Pratap' to the effect that Mr. Shaukat Ali and myself are together out to destroy the Nehru Report, is simply without any foundation and seems to have been manufactured by some enemy of the country. Mr. Shaukat Ali has not written to me anything about the Nehru Report nor did he see me on my return from England. I have learnt of Mr. Shaukat Ali's views only through newspapers. Such groundless reports can do no good to the persons responsible for spreading them."

"Al-Ahram" states:—A conspiracy against King Ahmad Zogha has been unearthed, and the alleged culprits have also been brought to book. It is alleged that eleven conspirators have been awarded capital punishment."—("Hamdard.")

Referring to the Police attacks on the prominent persons of Lahore, "Hamdard" of Delhi observes:—"For a living and self-respecting nation only one incident is enough. Warnings do not come often. But it is our misfortune that we are quite content with our slavery although we have been awakened several times. If no suitable reply is given to the insult offered to some prominent leaders then who can say that the same thing will not be repeated in other places? The only proper reply to this insult is that we should make the boycott of the Commission a complete success. These incidents remind us of the year 1919 when the whole of India had been awakened. We trust that these events will help in creating a new spirit throughout the length and breadth of India."

NIZAM'S VISIT TO DELHI.

"H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad will leave Hyderabad on the 1st instant and reach Datia on the 3rd. Datia is a small state midway between Agra and Delhi. The Maharaja of Datia has expressed a wish that the Nizam may take his dinner on the night of the 3rd with him. The Nizam has accepted the invitation and will take his dinner with the Maharaja at his royal palace. Datia is an ancient state and had intimate relations with the Mugal Durbar."—("Nizam Gazette," Delhi. 1st Nov.).

NEHRU REPORT.

"We have already dealt with the Nehru Report. Now we see that a section of the Mussalmans is opposing it. At present there are three parties amongst the Mussalmans: one party is favouring the Report in toto, another is totally opposed to it while the third favours most of its recommendations but wants some alterations here and there. But the pity that these differences have been turned into open hostility and the unwholesome atmosphere created thereby can never be beneficial to the country. We have nothing to do with those who are altogether hostile to the Report. But we request those people who are opposed to some portions of the Report to confine their criticism to the portion concerned and to support the rest. But the way in which these people are opposing it shows that they are opposing the same without any rhyme or reason. They would do well to confine their criticism to the relevant porotions only, otherwise the whole labour of love will be wasted for nothing."—("Darwesh" Delhi).

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

The proposal to hold an All-India Muslim Conference in Delhi in the month of December is outwardly an attractive suggestion. But if you ponder over it deeply you will find that it will result in nothing, for the three parties mentioned above will never agree amongst themselves. On the contrary, what is feared most is that the present differences may be greatly enhanced and the Conference may break up under unwholesome circumstances."—("Darwesh").

"It is quite possible that there may be differences, with regard to the Nehru Report as far as the rights of the minorities are concerned. But this is a question which admits of re-adjustment after mutual consultations. The question of reserving Muslim seats in the Punjab is not so important as the attainment of freedom itself. The vain cry about the danger to Islam, is no worth the sensation that is being dreaded. God be praised, Islam is neither in danger by the reservation of seats nor will it ever be destroyed by the absence of reservation. Therefore the cry raised in certain circles, is not worthy of any consideration. Certainly one should get those portions of the Report amended with which one has differences, but the pity is that the present attitude of the enemies of the Report is proving harmful to the interests of the country."—("Ittehad", Bombay).

"Milap" of Lahore writes:—It is rumoured in official circles in Srinagar that the barracks recently built for the Dogra army of the State, will shortly accommodate British soldiers who will be despatched to Gilgit when required by the British Government."—("Roznama-e-Khilafat," Bombay).

BARDOLI AND ITS LESSONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bardoli battle has been fought out and won. The peasants of Bardoli who refused to pay the enhanced revised taxation which they had reason to believe was unjust and high out of all proportions and, therefore offered Satyagrah have won a signal victory unprecedented in the annals of Satyagrah movements in India. They invited Shriyut Vallabhai Patel, the brother of our distinguished President Patel of the Indian Legislative Assembly, to lead them in their movement. Government did its best to thwart this legitimate and peacefully conducted non-violent movement by forfeiting the lands of those who did not pay up the revised tax, by jailing those who, whether rightly or wrongly, came in the way of the specially deputed Japtt officers and so on. But all honour to the intrepid peasants of Bardoli who under able leadership of the great disciple of the great Guru, Mahatma Gandhi stood manly against the mighty Bombay Government and defied them for full four months or so at a stretch.

And what is the aftermath of the terrible ordeal (as everybody who has visited the Taluqa is aware) through which the peasants have emerged out successful? Complete triumph for the popular cause which stood for Truth and Justice. The truth of the great English poet's saying 'Virtue may be assailed but never hurt' was never more pointedly borne out. The Government who seemed to have taken leave of their senses realised their colossal blunder of ignoring the public opinion and offered to inquire into the revised settlement. This is just what the peasants wanted before paying the enhanced tax.

And this sudden change of attitude on the part of the Government is in no small measure due to their realisation of the havoc wrought by the Satyagrah operation. The whole peasantry of Bardoli are indebted to that sage of Sabarmati for his teaching the use of the remarkable weapon which never fails. Only the other day the students of a local college were reported to have offered something in the nature of a Satyagrah to their professor and to have seen its successful operation.

Suffering and sacrifice in the cause of justice are bound to bring their reward in the end. One can say, without the least fear of contradiction, that leaving aside the honest belief that Truth is bound to triumph in the end, the success of the memorable Satyagrah at Bardoli was due to a number of reasons, principal among them being the fact that the people there were quite prepared for the greatest possible sacrifices that they might any time be called upon to make.

Beside the laudable lesson of self-sacrifice and patient suffering the Bardoli Satyagrah has taught us many more lessons viz.

Public opinion educated on the right line is bound to make its mark and help the ignorant and illiterate masses.

Non-violent peaceful Satyagrah is the only effective weapon in the hands of the defenceless people of India at present.

Union is strength. The very commendable way in which the people of different communities of Bardoli composed their differences and stood as one man against the Government added impetus to the movement.

Discipline is the backbone of a great movement. The exemplarily iron discipline of the gallant band of workers and Lieutenants of Shriyut Sardar Vallabhbai Patel has won encomiums from every quarter.

Heven helps those who help themselves. Though the best of help in the form of pelf and person was available to the people of Bardoli, they had the pride and pleasure of readily offering themselves to the altar of duty and devotion to the one cause they had championed.

Women can as effectively help a great cause as men. The fair ones who were in the Bardoli struggle, have earned the lasting gratitude of tht Bardoli peasants for what little service they have rendered them.

One can draw out many more lessons besides these, but the abovementioned ones are enough to convince the ordinary layman of the effectiveness of Gandhiji's wonderful weapon of Satyagrah. Let all those who regard the Mahatma as a man of mere fads and fancies realize the immense influence of his counsels and take to heart the lessons they inculcate.—Yours etc.

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35117. Miss F. L., of Shipley, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. I'd rather be without food."

3550. R. G. E., of Dalston, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."

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HIMANSU ROY IN THIRD REEL

WARNING TO FILM-PRODUCERS

(From a Correspondent.)

A daily film news-paper of Berlin "Film-Courier", in its issue dated 28/9/1928 has published that Himansu Roy before the release of the film "Shiraz" in Berlin would sail from Marseilles on October 5th for India in order to make all preliminary arrangements for the big film "Vansantsena" for Ufa Company, Berlin. Franz Osten of Bavaria will direct the film. People will easily recall to their mind that it was Franz Osten who was the Diector of the "Light of Asia and of Shiraz". Now he is coming for the third time to India.

In connection with the production of "The Light of Asia" by the Great Eastern Corperation Limited of Delhi, Franz Osten as their Director, was well received by all the States and Indian film-workers taking him to be a well-wishing co-operator in a company started and run by Indians with Indian capital. He was as much genuinely helped as the Corporation was helped in this respect. How did he respond to this co-operation? Before I give a reply to this I must say a word about the Lola Kreutzberg Film Expedition. These peop'e were helped in their work by the Kohinoor Producers of Bombay without any adequate return for actual services rendered. They exploited these Indian well-wishers and hospitable people as much as they liked and in the end offered their Printing Manager a gold medal in recognition of his services. Afterwards when these peop'e were out of India, it was found out that although the medal for all outward appearance was made of gold, inwardly it was all silver. Naturally, therefore, the medal was returned to the offerors of the same in recognition of their meanness.

RUNNING DOWN INDIANS.

Now to Franz Osten, who accompanies Himansu Roy to India, without recounting how he was helped in connection with "The Light of Asia" I shall simply refer to how he has attempted to run down Indians as a whole. After his return to Germany he wrote in Ufa "Press Bulletin" and in "Reich Film Blatt", 21 April 1928 in the most Anglo-Indian spirit that Indians do not know how to take a bath properly, and that Indian hotels had no idea of attaching a bath-room sufficient to serve a European's purposes, forgetting all the time that the Indians as such do never require that kind of violent brushing and soaping which the Europeans as a rule require for the simple reason that the Indian takes a daily bath while the European takes it not before at least a four days' towards Indian film-workers was that of an aristocrat who takes it for granted that the Indian is far lower an animal than himself though just a human one. It certainly is not unknown to Indians in technical lines that Germany being technologically very much progressive India will immensely profit by co-operating with the best of German intellect. But as certainly Indians must note that there is not even the nearest chance of an iota of profit to India by her being misled into co-operation by such Germans or their Indian henchmen as do not treat us on a footing of equality.

INSIST ON EQUALITY.

As a matter of business principle we will prefer, as we have preferred, co-operation with Germans to any other technicians on earth as we are comparatively better treated by this nation than by others. But at the same time we must always remember that co-operation is a humbug unless the levels allowed to each other are those of equality and of equality alone. Again an insistence on equality is not by itself an adequate remedy to safeguard the fair name of our country. This is only the defensive side of it. The offensive consists in reminding the incoming Germans that the Indians have not forgotten that even a German of the standing of the German Consul to the Government of India at Calcutta publishes a disclaimer after three months when he is consistently pressed until he disclaimed. In coming old or new Germans shall hereafter note that young Indians will not give them even three months' time to disclaim such foolish charges as of untrustworthiness, etc., made against a whole people as such.

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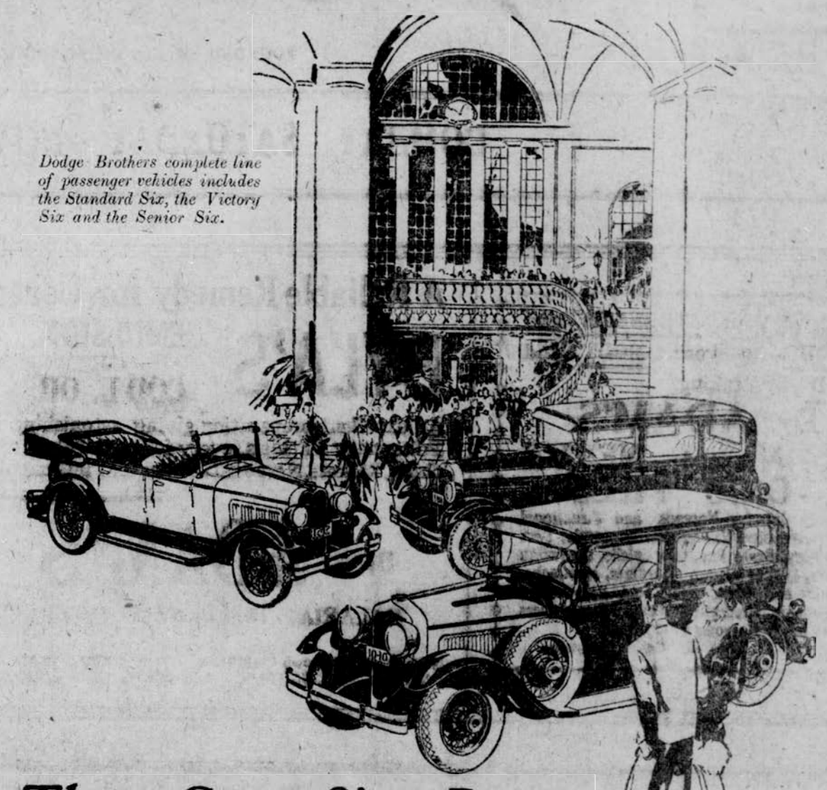

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.